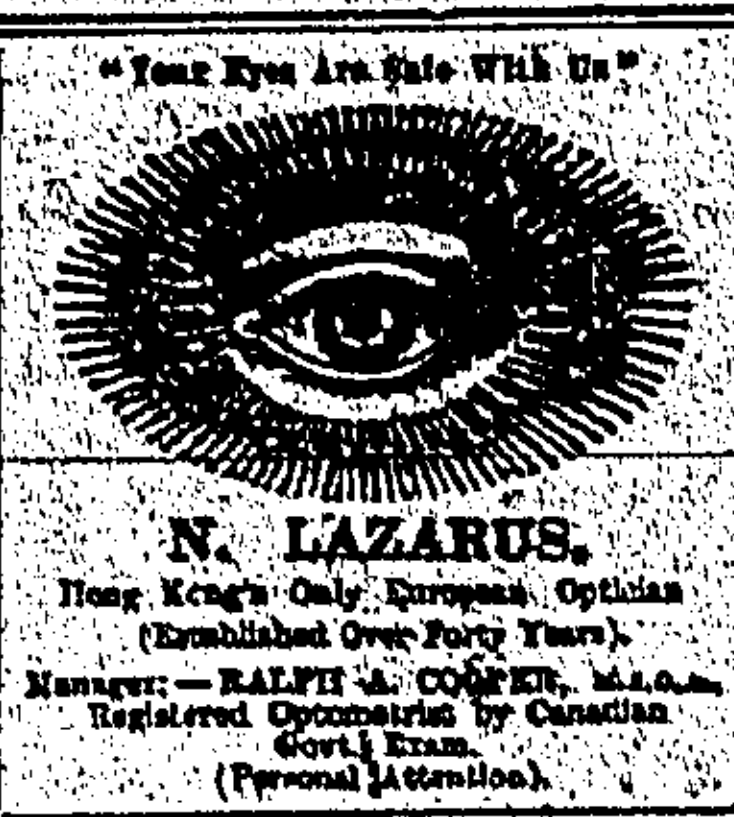


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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEKDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.25	5.45
Yuenai ...Dep.	6.45	8.10	9.15	10.05	12.05	1.20	2.20	4.30	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	12.21	1.26	2.26	4.36	5.56
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.45	10.35	12.35	1.40	2.40	4.50	6.10
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.20	8.45	9.50	10.40	12.40	1.45	2.45	5.00	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	12.50	1.55	2.55	5.10	6.30
Shingchi ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.10	11.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.20	6.40
Shingchi ...Arr.	7.41	9.06	10.11	11.01	1.01	2.01	3.01	5.21	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.40	8.05	9.10	10.00	12.00	1.15	2.15	4.25	5.45
Yuenai ...Dep.	6.45	8.10	9.15	10.05	12.05	1.20	2.20	4.30	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	8.26	9.31	10.21	12.21	1.26	2.26	4.36	5.56
Taipei ...Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.45	10.35	12.35	1.40	2.40	4.50	6.10
TaipeiMarketDep.	7.20	8.45	9.50	10.40	12.40	1.45	2.45	5.00	6.20
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.55	10.00	10.50	12.50	1.55	2.55	5.10	6.30
Shingchi ...Dep.	7.40	9.05	10.10	11.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.20	6.40
Shingchi ...Arr.	7.41	9.06	10.11	11.01	1.01	2.01	3.01	5.21	6.41
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.20	5.25	6.30	7.35	8.40

FRANK CHAN ONCE

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Office, Kowloon, or from Messrs. TONG, COOK & SON, Ltd., Hong Kong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong.

R. BAKER, Manager.

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Our London Letter.

THE PASSING OF EARL HAIG.

ARMY'S FAREWELL TO ITS LEADER.

THE SIMPLICITY OF THE FUNERAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Feb. 4th.

This week's events have been dominated by the death of Earl Haig, British Commander-in-Chief during the war, in his 67th year. His end was swift. Lord Haig was staying at the house of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Jameson, of 21, Princes Gate, S.W., and was on the point of retiring for the night when he collapsed while sitting on the edge of the bed. An official statement issued shortly afterwards said: "The cause of death was sudden heart failure, the result of the effects of the war and previous tropical and campaigning services on the heart muscles." Thus ended the life of a very gallant gentleman, a great and straight soldier, who stood like a rock in the darkest and most terrible crises of the war.

Tributes To His Fame.

A portly volume could easily be compiled of the tributes paid to the late Field Marshal in the columns of the Press in the last few days. They are all alike in one respect—that the writers are agreed in according him a foremost place among the great military leaders of the world. He was appointed to command the B.E.F. in France in succession to Sir John French in December, 1915, and at no time in the history of the British Empire had there been a period when so much depended upon the genius of one man, as the three years that followed this appointment. The military situation was well-nigh desperate. Our French Allies had almost slaughtered themselves into impotence. The British effort to create itself into a fighting machine on the ashes of its original heroic army was still in the initial stages. Divided councils between the Allies were prevalent, while hysterical flights into imaginative strategy by the politicians of both the chief Allies, hindered, handicapped and at times almost paralyzed all the commanders in the field.

Haig's Great Decision.

It is not fully realised even now how deep and acute were the difficulties that beset Haig, both as a subordinate to and a confidant with the French Commander-in-Chief. Yet he never wavered, never placed his personal feelings before his duty in the trust that the British nation had vested in him. During that awful Spring of 1918, when the Germans made their final desperate effort, that critical March and April, when the whole fabric of the Allied Armies in France was tottering in the balance, Haig viewed the situation with the calm impersonal reserve that was his crowning genius. He made it clear to the Prime Minister that unless the Allied armies in France were placed under a unified command the Allied cause was lost. He of his personal knowledge suggested Foch for the supreme command, and willingly subjected himself to this authority.

After The War.

It has been remarked that Earl Haig was seldom seen to laugh after the war, but he often smiled a little wistfully, and he gave the impression to some that he always had in mind the awful carnage of the conflict. He devoted the last ten years of his life since the Armistice to the cause of the ex-Servicemen, and worked with the utmost devotion on their behalf. He founded the British Legion, for the support of which at the beginning he gave a good deal of the £100,000 voted to him by Parliament when he received his peerage. And he inspired enthusiasm for Poppy Day, which has been the means of raising hundreds of thousands of pounds for old soldiers in distress. This concern for the men who had survived the struggle forged a personal link between them and Haig. While he was lasted it was on too big a scale for the majority of soldiers to conceive a personality at the top. The Commander-in-Chief far behind the time was too remote from the immediate to-morrow of the soldier.

CITY-CLEANING AT CHENGCHOW.

FENG'S LATEST TRA-TION.

NURSES RECRUITED FROM QUEER SOURCES.

CHENGCHOW, Feb. 4th.

The first and 15th of every month have been fixed as city-cleaning days by Marshal Feng in Hsiao, according to a despatch from Chengchow. On those days all officialdom turns out in full force and sweeps the streets. Marshal Feng himself participates in this work. The result is said to be extremely gratifying. Another plan which the Kuomintang leader has in mind is to change the colour scheme in the decoration of houses. Henceforth all houses for residential purposes will be painted white, while green is to be the colour in the painting of shops and business houses.

Temples Converted In Schools.

All the temples, shrines, and monasteries have been taken over and converted into schools. Tablets which were erected in various parts of the province to eulogize the virtues of Marshal Feng have given way to new boards on which are inscribed the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his favourite slogans.

Disorderly houses in Chengchow.

Kaifeng and other districts have been closed and their inmates sent to the lines behind the Kuomintang to serve as nurses in base hospitals.

Salaries are extremely low. The Magistrate of Chengchow draws \$50 a month and has to work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. In the evening there are special classes for officers and civil servants.

Funeral.

Like some other notable military leaders Earl Haig had a deep feeling of piety. He was a steadfast adherent of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and when in London regularly attended the Post Street church of which he was an Elder. It was there that the body lay in State to allow thousands of the public to file past the coffin to pay a last tribute of respect.

Later came the service at Westminster Abbey.

Later came the service at Westminster Abbey, whether the dead general was borne through the streets lined with dense throngs, the coffin on a gun-carriage being escorted amid all the magnificent military pomp and circumstance that the British Army knows how to give to its great leaders. The service in the Abbey was attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry and men of national eminence in every walk of life. Foreign nations, participants with the late Field Marshal in the war, sent their Ambassadors; and among the many foreign military officers most prominent were Marshal Foch, grey and worn, and Marshal Petain.

Extreme Simplicity.

The most marked element in this funeral service for a military hero was its extreme simplicity. Often an Army band has been brought into the Abbey when memorial services were held thereafter the war. On this occasion there was no band within the walls. No note from silver or brass instruments, or beat of drum was heard till the end. The hymn chosen was "Abide with me." There was no funeral march to close a service of appealing beauty. In its place choir and congregation joined in singing "Onward Christian Soldiers," just as in a village church. The same service might fittingly have been offered over the humblest of Britain's million soldiers among the fallen.

But at the end, after the aged Primrose with uplifted hand had given the Blessing, loud through the Abbey rang the bugle-call of "Last Post," cutting the air with its shrill cry. None could see the State Trumpeters of the Household Cavalry from whom it came, who were perched on some height of the Abbey's stonework. Thus the service, in which the military element had seemed so outstandingly military, ended upon a reassuringly military note, the Reveille immediately following. The Army was bidding farewell to its leader.—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Hockey: H.K. Hockey Club 2nd XI. v. H.K.S.R.A. at Marina Ground, Kowloon, 5 p.m.

Chen's Canton Meeting of Lady Helpers, Helms May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

Sanitary Board fortnightly meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Annual Inspection of St. John's Ambulance Brigade by H.E. The Governor, Murray Parade Ground, 5.15 p.m.

Cathedral Hall debate: Subject: That in making the World Christian, emphasis should be laid on winning individuals, rather than on changing wrong conditions, 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Circus."

World Theatre: "The Crown of Lies."

Star Theatre: "Altars of Desire."

Principal: Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Gloucester), 2.30 p.m.; Europe via Siberia (President McKinley), 5 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

Hockey: Hockey Club 1st XI. v. Navy U.S.R.C. Ground, 5.15.

Fanning Hunt. Meet at the Stables, 2.45.

Queen's Theatre: "The Circus."

World Theatre: "The Crown of Lies."

Star Theatre: "Altars of Desire."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Principal: Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Empress of Russia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.

Hockey: Y.M.C.A. v. Punjabis III.

Helena May Institute: Musical "Chopin," 5.30.

Price Distribution Central British School by Mrs. Ralphs, 5.30.

Queen's Theatre: "The Circus."

World Theatre: "Drusilla with a Million."

Star Theatre: "The Little Irish Girl."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-6.30 p.m.

Friday.

Annual General Meeting of the "Society of St. George," Jockey Club, 5.30.

Hockey: H.K. Hockey Club A team v. University at King's Park, 5.15.

Queen's Theatre: "The Circus."

World Theatre: "Drusilla with a Million."

Star Theatre: "The Little Irish Girl."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-6.30 p.m.

Saturday.

Yachting: Commodore's Cup (racing Yachts).

Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., 23rd ordinary yearly meeting, noon.

Crickets: Kowloon C.C. 2nd XI. v. Recreation; C.S.C.C. 2nd XI. v. H.K. Electric C.C.; I.R.C. "B" v. Chinese R.C.

Boxing: Leo Theatre, 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "The Circus."

World Theatre: "Drusilla with a Million."

Star Theatre: "The Little Irish Girl."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Principal: Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (a.s. Shantung), 5 p.m.

Sunday.

Golf: Kowloon v. Hong Kong Foursomes Final.

Golf: Junior Championship Final 1st round.

Yachting: Commodore's Cup (cruiers).

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Principal: Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (a.s. Shantung), 5 p.m.



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THE FRENCH CONVENT SCHOOL.

LADY CLEMENTI DISTRIBUTES PRIZES.

FATHER BYRNE ON EDUCATION IDEALS.

The prizes won by the pupils of the French Convent School, Causeway Bay, were distributed by Lady Clementi yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Institution in the presence of a large gathering of parents and friends. Among those present were His Lordship Bishop H. Valtorta, the Very Rev. Father G. M. Spada, Rev. Father Byrne, Mons. Dufauré de la Prade (French Consul), Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. de Martin and Mr. W. G. Fitz-Gibbon.

Prior to the distribution of prizes, the pupils gave an entertainment which was much enjoyed. Special mention must be made of the recitations "The Two Dolls" by Miss Edna Carroll and "The Two Glasses" by Miss E. Johnson. Miss M. Barretto was accompanist and also gave several pianoforte items.

The Rev. Father Byrne read the school report and then gave an address.

Lady Clementi congratulated the prize winners and the Reverend Mother Superior on her excellent report. She also thanked the pupils for their concert and the Rev. Father Byrne for his inspiring address.

MOTHER SUPERIOR'S REPORT.

There have been no very outstanding features during the past year. The school work has gone on smoothly, and the usual activities have continued in all departments. The school opened on the 7th of January 1927 when 240 pupils were admitted. The maximum number has been maintained and the average attendance good.

STAFF. The Staff has been strengthened by the addition of one European Sister. There are now eight qualified teachers in the school.

INSPECTION. The usual annual inspection took place in November last. The discipline was reported excellent there being a distinctly good tone throughout the school.

English (both written and spoken) was good in all classes. Drawing and needlework were well done and the handwork in the infants class called for special mention.

The Medical Reports show that the sanitary conditions of the school-building and the health of the children were excellent.

The school was visited during the year by Lady Clementi, and Mrs. Southorn and these visits were greatly appreciated by the teachers and pupils.

UNIVERSITY LOCALS. Six seniors were presented for the University exams; all passed three obtaining distinction in English two in needlework and one in Domestic Science. Four of the Junior Class obtained Certificates two with distinction in Biblical Knowledge and one in French. As a result of the school examination in December the Lugard Scholarship was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Johnson and the special First Prize to Miss Maria Barretto.

His Lordship Bishop Valtorta's prizes for Biblical Knowledge and Catechism are awarded to Lily Shearer and Pauline Chao.

A special prize for distinction in French at the Junior local examination is kindly presented by Monsieur Dufauré de la Prade the French Consul to Miss Anna Brondeau.

The Ho Kam Tong silver cup for progress in English in the Chinese preparatory class presented by Mr. Ho Kam Tong, O.B.E. has been won by Miss Teresa Li.

The Sister Anna Memorial Prize presented by the friends of the late Sister Anna has been awarded to Eugénie Tchan.

Special Prizes for the successful University Candidates have also kindly been offered by Sir Robert Ho Tung, Lady Chater and Mrs. Montague Ede.

The Reverend Mother Superior and Staff wish to thank Lady Clementi for kindly coming to distribute the prizes and also all the parents for their co-operation with them in their work of education.

They also desire to offer their sincere thanks to the donors of special prizes and to all those who kindly contributed towards the Prize Fund.

FATHER BYRNE'S ADDRESS.
THE "LOTUS FLOWER" HEAD-DRESS OF THE SISTERS.
This year the Convent of the Sisters of St. Paul becomes an octogenarian one in Hong Kong. The first Sisters arrived in the island on the 12th September, 1848. (Continued on next column.)

HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

SPLENDID RESULT OF LAST YEAR'S WORKING.

TWO LAKHS PROFIT.

The gross profit of the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., for the year ending December 31st, 1927, subject to final audit is \$100,564.33.

After deducting interest, rates, Crown rent, insurance, Directors' and Auditors' fees, and allowing the sum of \$68,017.91 for depreciation on buildings and plant, there remains a net profit for the year of \$132,436.29.

The amount brought forward from last year was \$68,614.11, making the total at credit of Profit and Loss Account at December 31st, 1927, \$302,051.10.

The Directors propose to carry this amount forward to new account.

just seven years after the inauguration of the Colony. Their works have grown with the growth. A survivor of those early days would find very few landmarks of the old Hong Kong, but amongst the few he would find the "lotus flower" as the people called the Sisters' head-dress, when first it blossomed on the island. If I might permit myself a moment's colour-blindness, I would say this lotus flower is an ever-green. Amidst the fading of old fashions and the constant changing of new ones the head-dress at St. Paul's is still the same.

The St. Paul's System.

The value of a school, such as St. Paul's, is that the system of education is thoroughly sound and that, in consequence, it is not affected by the changes of the hour. This does not mean that the subjects taught at different periods will not vary. It means that a very clear distinction exists between education and teaching. In the main the teaching programme is determined by public opinion. If parents make up their minds that the class-room should be the entrance to the chamber of commerce, they will clamour for those subjects which are most closely associated with the dollar; and, accordingly, the school will be a school of book-keeping, typewriting, and shorthand and get a name renowned far and wide.

But the school programme should not affect the method of education. It is as important that the financier be a good citizen as that the pianist be law-abiding; but it is neither counter-point nor statistics which make them so. It is discipline, school-discipline.

Discipline.

In his report, the Inspector says: "Discipline. . . Excellent. There is a distinctly good tone all through the school." Nothing could be more gratifying to the parents than these words of the official report. Discipline is not a popular word with many of the rising generation. Yet discipline is essential to a perfect life. It implies an element of restraint, but its function is to produce a perfectly developed human life.

St. Paul's And Eucken's Principles.

Rudolf Eucken, a Professor at Jena, who died two years ago, stands out very markedly as one of the great Philosophical and Educational thinkers of the age. He wrote these striking words: "The domain of education and of instruction suffers especially from the want of a capital direction of life, from the absence of eternal truths. All our extraordinary activity, all the feverish work spent in this domain do not produce the expected fruit, because we have not got firmness of character which might serve as a touch-stone to our boasted means of improvement."

Educational reform is the cry of the day, but we do not possess a philosophy of education, we have no ideal of education firmly set in a complete idea of life, and we hardly trouble ourselves about this. And so we pretend to improve education without having first agreed about its end, its possibility, its conditions. There should be a radical difference in education, according to the different conceptions of man, according to the different conceptions of life.

The very ideal that Eucken was fighting for is the one that has sprang ruled St. Paul's school. Every Sister who joins the Convent, has to go through a course of education, which stresses these principles. More than that, she has to practise in her daily life all that is best in this self-discipline. Can it be wondered then, that in the school-room she will be a good educator?

I know that I am voicing the sentiments of all present, and especially of the parents, when I express the wish that the lotus flower head-dress may be as flourishing in Hong Kong in the future, as it has been for the past eighty years, and that there may be an ever-increasing roll of pupils found to profit by the educational ideals, which it will continue to symbolise.

WHEN THERE WERE GIANTS.

GREEK ATHLETICISM AND BALANCE.

MRS. DIANA WATTS' LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATION.

AT ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

Mrs. Diana Watts with greying hair, the face of a Greek matron, and figure that any athlete either of ancient Greece or of to-day might envy, gave a most interesting lecture and demonstration on the Greek ideal of physical culture at St. Stephen's Girls' College yesterday.

"Horrible Poses."

Mrs. Watts is an enthusiast, and she was able to inspire her audience with enthusiasm, though one wonders how many of those young ladies who left the hall with well held diaphragms, will fall back into the "horrible poses" against the lecturer was so emphatic.

Mrs. Watts said that the term "The Greek Ideal" is used very generally without any real appreciation of its meaning. It is even taken by some people to mean a life of pleasant grateful and care free ease. But life in Ancient Greece was not that, it was hard and warlike, and the Greek ideal means the co-ordination of body and spirit, in other words physical harmony.

Physical Strength Of Antiquity.

But this harmony of co-ordination can only be achieved, the lecturer explained, by perfection of balance and tension. Tension does not mean rigidity but elasticity; it transforms a dead weight into a living force. One of the lost secrets of antiquity is the enormous physical strength of the ancient Greeks. Muller, the physical culture expert, declares that no man living can be compared with the Greeks for strength, and that the physical development of some of the sculptures of Greek athletes convinces him that these men would have been able to bear weights on their bodies that could crush people of to-day.

The Principle Of Balance.

Stretching, elasticity, and balance comprise the secret. With perfect balance fatigue is reduced to a minimum. Balance is achieved by the weight of the body being carried with the minimum effort, allowing the limbs the fullest freedom of movement. The principle of balance is that the centre of gravity should be kept constantly in a vertical position, with the weight of the body supported on the ball of the forward foot.

The Discobolus.

The lecturer then illustrated her theory with photographs of Greek sculpture, which she made live for her audience by demonstrating not only the actual poses sculpted, but the inevitable movements which led up to each particular pose and those which must inevitably follow. "The Discobolus" became as it were a living person; his muscles swelled and tightened, and one seemed to see the swift action, and the mighty throw that the sculptor has anticipated by a moment.

A Stance For Golfers.

Considerable amusement was caused by a demonstration of a new stance for golf on the principles of Greek physical culture. Although it seemed somewhat odd, there was undoubtedly an enormous suggestion of force which is lacking from the conventional drive besides being a pose which would delight the heart of any artist, which is certainly more than can be said for the poses we see to-day on the golf course.

Mind And Body.

The lecturer then went on to impress upon her hearers, that perfect balance not only meant the conservation of enormous physical energy, so that fatigue would be postponed almost indefinitely, but that the consequent freeing of physical energy meant a conservation of mental energy. The reaction of mind upon body and vice versa is well established, but Mrs. Watts went further in her contention that the seat of the emotions and of the soul, the essential ego force, lay in the diaphragm.

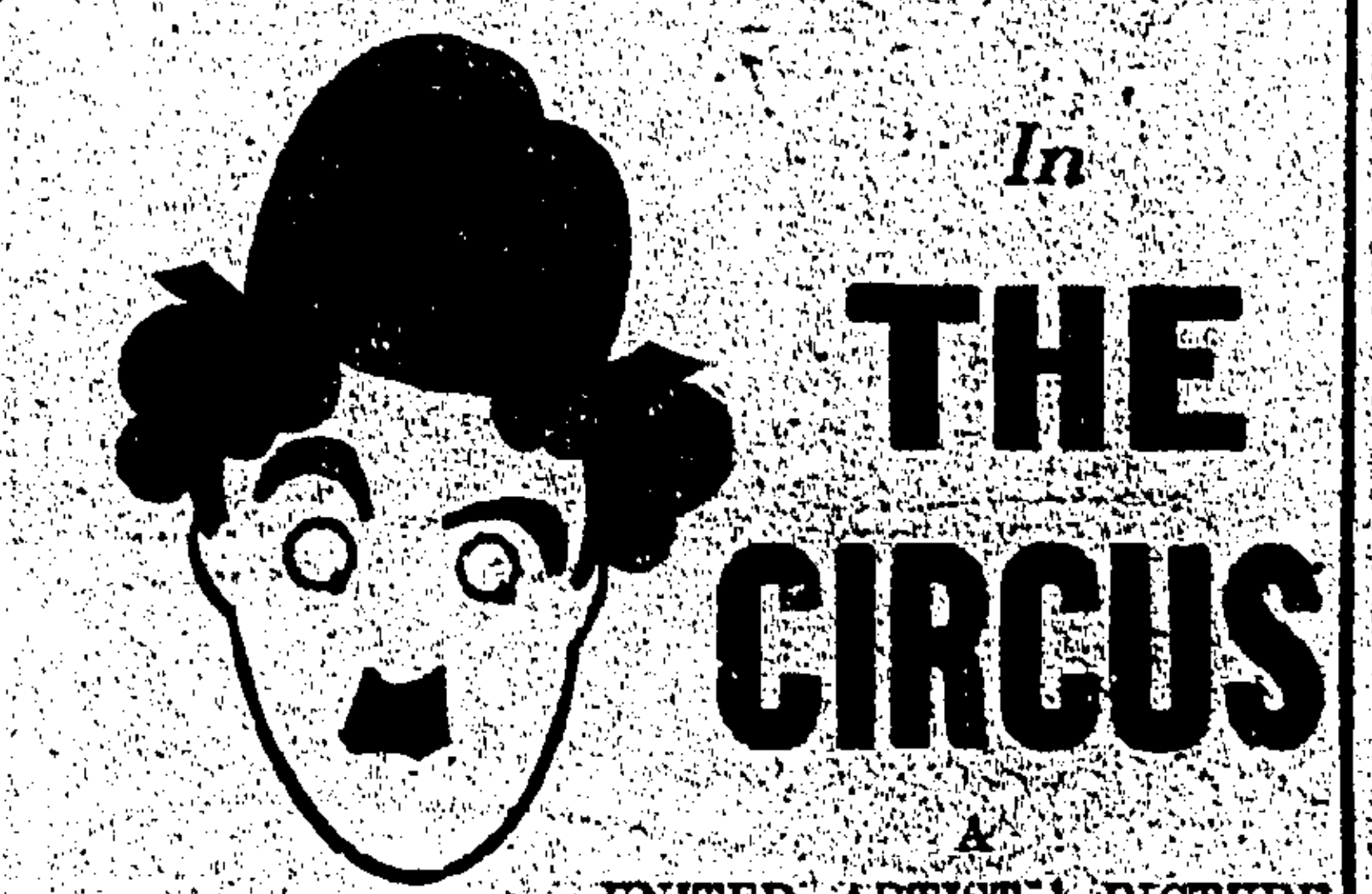
If the diaphragm be properly controlled, correct balance follows, and with correct balance physical energy and strength, as well as mental energy and freedom from worry.

Lightness Of Pose.

It seemed delightfully easy as Mrs. Watts demonstrated. Her body was always held easily, she moved from pose to pose with perfect rhythm, and no apparent effort. The impression she gave, although she is by no means a small woman, was of fairy lightness.

THE CHARLIE of "Shoulder Arms," "Pay Day" and "The Pilgrim" in the funniest film he has ever produced!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN



UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
AT THE

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Times & Prices
At 2.30, 5.10 & 7.15 \$1.20, 50 cts. & 40 cts.
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The dramatic story of an immigrant girl who is foisted upon a small kingdom as its missing queen—

POLA NEGRI In THE CROWN OF LIES

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NOAH BEERY AND ROBERT AMES

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Orchestra: 5.15 & 9.20 Interpreter: 2.30 & 7.15

The star of "The Merry Widow" as a wilful society beauty who wanted thrills and got more than she bargained for—

MAE MURRAY In ALTARS OF DESIRE

With
CONWAY TEARLE & ANDRE BERANGER

AT THE

STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per s.s. Suva Maru, from Mid-
dlesbrough and ports, on March
4th:—For Hong Kong: Miss M.
Anallias, Miss R. Cawdrey, Mr.
Cheng, Yih, Chai, Mr. Chang
Hi Ho, Mr. Chu, Hong Sang,
Miss J. L. Clough, Mr. C. H.
Cotton, Mr. G. W. Davis, Mr.
M. E. Donkerloot, Mr. O. Hilbery,
Mr. C. W. L. King, Mr. M. Kito-
jima, Mr. Lam, Ling, Mr. C. Liza-
ranga, Mrs. D. L. Lizaranga, Miss
C. Lizaranga, Master C. Lizaranga,
Master J. L. Lizaranga, Miss E.
MacLeod, Mr. H. J. Mott, Mr. E.
L. Newhouse, Mrs. M. N. New-
house, Mr. and Mrs. W. Owen,
Mr. F. L. Raymond, Mr. J. E. Rut-
ter. For Shanghai and Japan
ports: Miss E. Lambert, Mr. J.
(Continued on next column.)

The First Things To Aim For.

A few very simple hints as a be-
ginning towards the attainment of
perfect balance were then given.
The chair must be upright, the
diaphragm firmly held, and the
weight supported on the ball of the
forward foot, with the body so held
that the centre of gravity is ver-
tically above that foot.

The Bow Of Ulysses.

Mrs. Watts who has lectured all
over the world, is a very able
speaker and interested her audience
from start to finish. The descrip-
tion of her wonderful Greek bow,
the only one she declares in exis-
tence, of its ending and strapping,
and the Greek dance with which
her lecture ended, were exceedingly
interesting.

Nottram, Mrs. T. Thomas, Mr. G.
M. B. Thomas, Mr. F. Hancock,
Mr. H. M. Sorensen, Mrs. D. A.
Morrie, Mr. S. Inagaki, Mr. U.
Watanabe, Mr. K. Satoh, Master
K. Satoh, Mrs. S. Miyamoto, Mr.
M. J. Moore, Mrs. Wayland Yen,
Miss Rosemary Yen, Mr. F. A.
Cormelissen, Mr. E. Ameguri, Mr.
R. Ry, Mr. M. Schuler, Mr. J. Kin-
limann, Mr. J. Fukuda, Mr. H.
Takahashi, Mr. S. Yamada, Mr.
F. W. Mackie, Mr. F. Buckens, Mr.
F. Colchester, Mrs. H. C. Colches-
ter, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Spackman,
Miss K. G. Spackman, Mr. F. M.
Rondebush, Mr. B. Yaguchi, Mr.
Y. Satoh, Mr. R. De Vos, Mr. A.
Bellina, Mrs. G. Bellina, Mr. T.
Iwakura, Mr. T. Kajiki, Mr. M.
Hitotsumatsu, Mrs. T. Hitotsumatsu,
Master S. Hitotsumatsu, Mrs. S.
Kasuya, Mr. K. Nishizaki, Miss C.
Hirano, Mr. N. Utsurikawa, Mr. N.
Hakamura, Mr. S. G. Thero, Mrs.
M. G. Thero, Master J. G. Thero,
Mr. H. B. Vaele, Mrs. A. Vaele,
Mr. T. Fukuda, Mrs. E. J. Pater-
son, Mr. A. L. R. Brill, Mrs. M.
Brill, Mr. J. Ikeda, Mrs. M. O.
Lang, Master J. A. Lang, Mr. Z.
Aoki, Mr. K. Harima, Mr. H.
Kandoko, Mr. J. Katoh, Mr. S.
Katoh, Mrs. S. Takahashi, Mrs. K.
Tsuchiya, Mr. T. Yoshitake, Mrs.
A. Yoshitake, Miss M. Yoshitake,
Mr. S. Hino, Mr. S. Kai, Mr. H.
Katoh, Mrs. U. Katoh, Mr. and
Mrs. S. Kiyotake, Master Y. M.
N. and S. Kiyotake, Mr. S. Kuro-
sawa, Mr. S. Matsuda, Mr. S. K.
Sagami, Mr. S. Nakajima, Mr. Y.
Bogile, Mr. T. Miyashita, Mr. T.
Ichikawa, Mrs. K. Ichikawa, Miss N.
Ichikawa, Mr. I. Ichikawa, Mrs. I.
Ichikawa, Mrs. I. Ichikawa, Mrs. I.
Ichikawa, Master E. Ichikawa, Miss E.
Hanson, Miss F. K. Hanson, Mr.
H. Yamada, and Mr. S. Yamamoto.

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with Collars to match

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GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS.

CEREMONIAL OPENING OF KING'S COLLEGE.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CONGRATULATIONS.

An important event to the educational world of the Colony took place yesterday when H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G., officially opened the new buildings of King's College at Bonham Road. Over two thousand guests and patrons of the College were present.

King's College is the outgrowth of the Saiyungpun School and its history dates back to 1879. In these remote days, the school had very few students and it was only after 12 years that the school had an attendance of 110. It then grew and prospered, until it was found necessary to enlarge the school and put it on a matriculation standard. The King's College is the result—so far.

The building was completed over a year ago, and was occupied by the military when part of the Shanghai Defence Force was stationed in the Colony. It was turned over to the Royal Army Medical Corps for a hospital.

There was a large and representative gathering by the College gate to await the arrival of H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G. Among those noticed were H.E. Major-General C. V. Luard (G.O.C.), the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. C. R. Duppuy, D.D.), Mr. A. E. Wood (Director of Education), Bishop H. Valorta, the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Sir Shou-Son Chow, the Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Creasy, C.B.E., the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, the Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North, Dr. Moore, the Vice-Chancellor of the Hong Kong University and Mr. A. Morris (Headmaster).

Sir Cecil Clementi arrived at 3 p.m. from Government House, accompanied by his A.D.C. (Capt. A. J. W. Whyte). The band from the King's Own Scottish Borderers, was in the garden of a house opposite to the College, and the Governor's flag was hoisted on the College flagstaff.

The key of the building was handed to H.E. Sir Cecil by Mr. Morris who said that it was a great honour to have His Excellency to open the College's building.

After the building had been thrown open, Sir Cecil entered the building followed by those who had received him at the entrance. The Assembly hall was then rung, and Sir Cecil and those with him took their place on the platform. The Queen's Division of Boy Scouts and Ambulance Brigade standing at attention as the Governor passed.

A miniature ceremonial key, a replica of the one with which the building was opened, was presented to Sir Cecil who was then invited by Mr. Morris to unveil the School Shield presented by the late Mr. Chan Shek Shan, the shield (from Mappin and Webb) represents a "Hissing Snail" on a red background, a photograph of the late Mr. Chan Shek Shan, who was also the donor of a scholarship was then unveiled.

Mr. A. Morris, the Headmaster of the College, then read his report following which cheers were called for H.E. the Governor, for the visitors, the headmaster and the school.

THE HEADMASTER'S REPORT.

To-day is an auspicious occasion in the annals of educational progress in Hong Kong, marking as it does the long delayed official opening of yet another school; a school to be known by the proud title of King's College, which is to provide for higher education up to the Matriculation Standard.

Some ten years ago, Dr. Lim likened our University to a light-house. If this simile is true, then King's College is one of the many beacon buoys marking the navigable channel and approach to that light-house.

To your, Sir, the College is indebted for its name, for you will recall that in March, 1923, when you visited the building in its incomplete state, you selected the style King's College, a title of which we all can be justly proud.

It is my sincere hope that each student will strive to "Live up" to, and justify, its regal significance, and all that is implied thereby.

At this juncture it will be of interest to trace the past history and development of the Saiyungpun School, of which King's College is the outgrowth, exemplifying the proverb, "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

Saiyungpun School dates back to 1879, in which year the Government decided to establish a free school at West Point, and appointed as the first headmaster, Mr. Fung Fu, a returned student from America.

The school was accommodated in Nos. 35, 37, 39 and 41, Third Street, the upper floors being occupied by Pundit Scholars, and the lower by Hakka pupils. Later English was taught to both sections without distinction.

Like the child Samuel, the school grew and prospered, and after 12 years, the number in attendance had reached 110. The late Dr. Bliet was instrumental in inducing the Government to erect a more permanent building, which contained four class-rooms, on the site of the existing Vernacular Middle School, a spot which had been used hitherto as a rubbish heap, or in local parlance, a "Lap Sap Tan."

The equipment is not yet complete. The gymnasium and work-shop need apparatus, which is hoped to provide this year.

I wish to remind our many Chinese friends and patrons, that while a benevolent and paternal Government provides for the running expenses of this institution, there is much that they can do. The boards upon these walls indicate that a few scholarships have been endowed but more and yet more are required.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan has promised to equip the Chinese section of the library, while from other benefactors, donations have been received, certain of which have been expended on the English side of the library.

A gift which is highly appreciated is the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica the gift of Mr. H. W. Ray, manager of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., and a former assistant master at Saiyungpun School.

In conclusion the Government and the Colony generally are to be congratulated on possessing such a superb building, a building with scarcely an equal anywhere.

The Duke of York School at Dover, the latest and most up-to-date of the Army Schools, is deficient in many of the features embodied here and surpasses this College only in respect of its playing grounds of which there is a real and urgent need in Hong Kong.

A school which has accommodation for 800 students should be considered by the Recreation Grounds Committee when allotments are made.

While there appears to be no hope of amelioration in the immediate future, an eye must be kept on the possibilities of laying out a football recreation ground at Pokfulam, or even as far afield as Aberdeen, which locality is served by buses and launches, and is accessible.

The Siamese Prince who went over the school in December, 1926, was much impressed with what he saw, and like the Queen of Sheba who after viewing the Temple at Jerusalem was constrained to say "The half has not been told."

The students too are to be congratulated on being permitted to attend such a fine school, replete with all necessities and comforts.

Here I would add a word of warning, and exhortation to guardians and pupils—the unwavering loyalty of all is demanded—loyalty to the Government and the school—and it is sincerely hoped that no one will through any ill considered act or advice, being discredited upon the escutcheon of King's College.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. MORRIS.

Amid loud cheering Sir Cecil rose to reply.

Headmaster—I rejoice with you that the official opening of King's College, so regrettably delayed, has at last been accomplished, and I wish the school a long, honourable and successful career.

The career of the school under another name and in other premises has already been a long one, dating back to 1879. Next year, therefore, it will celebrate its jubilee. Its career hitherto has also been honourable and successful, especially so since in 1905 you, Mr. Morris, became its headmaster. It was a fortunate circumstance that four years later your wife, Mrs. Morris, joined the staff of the school, and she has been its father and mother and under your parental care and guidance the school has expanded from an average attendance of 51 pupils in 1905 until the present year, when 700 pupils are on its roll. I congratulate you on this fine achievement and I am very glad that, while you are still headmaster, the school has now been worthily housed.

King's College bears a proud name. It has the finest school buildings in the Colony; and it has a headmaster of proved ability assisted by a capable staff. Under very favourable auspices, it now enters on a new era in its history and I wish it a bright royal future of usefulness and beneficence.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The main hall of the College was packed, no fewer than two thousand guests and patrons of the College being present. Among the guests were: Mr. J. A. Fraser, Mr. T. F. Claxton, Mr. W. J. Carr, Mr. Eric Stuart Taylor, Mr. E. Ralph, Mr. C. P. de Martin, Mr. A. E. Wright, Col. Bostock, Capt. Charnock, Professors Hinton, Finn, Brown, Simpson and C. W. Wang, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Wynne Jones, Mr. McEldey, Mr. B. Wyllie, Dr. Smalley, Father Byrne, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Mr. Kwok Sin Lan, Mr. Woo Hay Tong, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. In Lan Chuen, Mr. Li Yik Mei, Mr. Wong Ping Shan, Mr. Chan Pek Chuen, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Li Yau Tuen, Mr. Ng Wah, Mr. T. N. Tsang, Mr. Au Tai Tin, Mr. Tang Kin, Mr. Au Tai Tin, Mr. Wong Kin, Mr. Li Ping, Mr. Fung Heung Chuen, Mr. Leung Pak Yue, Mr. Chan U. Ting, Mr. Lee Hysan.

The Reception.

A reception was held afterwards amid firing of long strings of crackers. Sir Cecil and his party were entertained to tea in the Art Room of the College, while the visitors were entertained in the library. The R.O.S.B.'s band played during the tea party.

TO-DAY

and until TUESDAY, March 6th.

We will demonstrate at our Store two of the latest products of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

"THE AUTOMATIC VICTROLA"

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CHATER ROAD.

CINEMA NEWS.

WORLD THEATRE.

ROMANCE AND ROYALTY.

"The Crown of Lies," Pola Negri's new picture at the World Theatre to-day, is a story of colourful romance. First it shows Pola in the simple garments of a boarding house maid, and then following an amazing conspiracy, as queen of a small Balkan kingdom. "The Crown of Lies" was directed by Dimitri Buchowetzki, and the story is an original one from the pen of Ernest Vajda, a famous Hungarian playwright.

Famous as the star of the screen version of "The Merry Widow."

Miss Murray comes to the Star Theatre to-day in "Altare de Desire," her newest picture, in which Conway Tearle has the male lead. Miss Murray develops a penchant for whimsical comedy in the early scenes of this picture, and plays them charmingly. Her dramatic moments are well done. Tearle is delightfully different in getting away from his accustomed dress suit role.

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON'S" PASSENGERS.

Among passengers aboard the President Jefferson arriving here from Shanghai were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Borden of Feltman Brothers, en route to Manila; Mr. Frank Sykora with the Texas Oil Co. of New York, en route to Manila; Mr. Edwin A. Baum, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Woodworth and Ensign E. H. Kirsh, all going to Manila where they will join the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Miss Doris A. Halford, daughter of the Fleet Commander of the United States Marine Corps, en route to Manila; Mr. Alfred Walker, with Connell Brothers, en route to Manila; Mrs. Inez Clift Simkins, connected with the Bureau of Insular Affairs, en route to Manila.

Mr. F. A. Kirschhoff, an official of the Columbia Pacific Steamship Co., en route to Hong Kong; Mr. William H. Woodward, with the Standard Oil Company, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. R. W. Chamberlain, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. J. A. Fraser, representative of the Moore Goldwyn Mayer Picture Corporation, en route to Manila; Mr. S. S. Kwa and Mr. C. O. Gan, Chinese Bankers of Shanghai, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. W. G. Parie, share broker of Shanghai, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. E. Kadoorie and son, Indian Merchants from Shanghai, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. Z. Sachs, realty broker of Shanghai, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. and Mrs. I. Sarnoon, prominent realty broker of Shanghai and his wife, en route to Hong Kong; Mr. W. W. Baser, representative of the Union Oil Co., en route to Hong Kong.

Mr. F. W. Sutterly and Mrs. F. W. Sutterly, Shanghai real estate broker and his wife, en route to Manila; Mr. E. S. Cooper, auctioneer of Shanghai, en route to Manila.

CHEER 'O Y.M.C.A.

The events for the week arranged for Service men in the Queen's Building, Y.M.C.A. (near Star Ferry) are as follows:

Wednesday—Whist drive at 7 p.m.

Thursday—Dance at 7.30 p.m.

Friday—Sing song at 7.30 p.m.

Saturday—Concert at 7.30 p.m.

Sunday—Music at 7.30 p.m.

LOCAL WEDDINGS.

ARMSTRONG—THWAITES.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday between Miss Vera Joan Thwaites, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thwaites of 512, The Peak, and Mr. Harold John Armstrong, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Armstrong. The wedding aroused a good deal of interest both bride and bridegroom being well-known in the Colony. Mr. C. Thwaites, the bride's father, is Oriental Auditor of the C.P.R. Co., while the bridegroom is the well-known solicitor in the firm of Messrs. Deacons.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a very charming dress of white satin crepe and carried a bouquet of white roses and carnations. Her bridesmaid was Miss Dorothea Bowley, who wore a dress of pink georgette and carried a bouquet of pink and mauve sweet peas. The two train bearers were Miss June Dowbiggin and Master Robin Hall who were dressed in white satin. The bride's mother wore a dress of lawn georgette and lace, with velvet picture hat to match. Mr. Hugh Jones was best man.

The service, which was fully choral was conducted by the Rev. H. W. Koop.

Following the ceremony a reception attended by many friends, among whom were a number of members of the legal profession, was held at the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel.

Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong left for their honeymoon at St. John's and to-morrow they sail for England and New Canada, by the Empress of Russia.

The bride's going away dress was of beige embroidered georgette with velvet hat and fur to match.

CARGILL—WALLACE.

At the Union Church, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon, Sub-Inspector James Cargill, of the Hong Kong Police Force, was married to Miss Isabel Keith Wallace. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, of Leitham, Forth, Scotland, while the bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. James Wallace, of Leitham, Fifeshire, and a niece of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ramsay, Albion Terrace, Kowloon Docks. The Rev. J. Horne Johnston officiated and the ceremony was attended by a large number of guests.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, wore a white satin gown, with over-dress of georgette and silver lace. She also wore a full embroidered veil with wreath of orange blossoms, and white heather and she carried a bouquet of pink and white roses and maiden hair fern, with pink tulle streamers. Miss Middleton, the bridesmaid, wore a dress of pink georgette and silver tissue, with beige satin hat and trimmings to match. Her bouquet was of pink and white larkspurs with mauve streamers.

The bride's aunt wore a dress of brown satin, with trimmings of nigger brown lace and lawn and nigger brown hat to match. Mr. O'Connor was the best man, and Mr. Brassey was at the organ.

After the wedding a reception was held at the Kingclerk Hotel, Kowloon, and later Mr. and Mrs. Cargill left for their honeymoon, the bride's going away dress being of champagne crepe de chine silk, with over-dress of white nylon figured with flowers to match her dress, and crinoline hat and champagne satin coat.

AN "ARCH WEEK" IN CANTON.

PREPARATIONS FOR SIR C. CLEMENTI'S VISIT.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS IN THE TWO PROVINCES.

TROOPS SENT TO HUNAN.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, General Ching Tang, and Mr. Li Min Yen, who accompanied General Li Tsai Hsin to Hong Kong last week-end have expressed their appreciation of the thoughtfulness of the Hong Kong authorities in using the Nationalist flag in the decorations in honour of the arrival of their party last Friday morning. For the return visit of the Governor of Hong Kong, the British flag will fly over a number of Canton business houses.

The next few days will be a *paifou*, or arch week in Canton City. At least four *paifous* are being erected along the principal thoroughfare to welcome the Governor of Hong Kong. The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company and the China Merchants Tobacco Company will each erect a large *paifou* before March 12th in honour of the third anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. A large arch is also being built over the Heen Chan Street to celebrate the completion of the modern streets of that section of the City.

RECONSTRUCTION.

In the municipal reconstruction scheme, the streets on the South Section of Canton City will be enlarged and paved according to modern methods. Soon the great part of Honam, like Canton City proper, will have roads passable for all kinds of vehicles.

Arbour Day observances at the Second Agricultural Experiment Station of Sun Yat Sen University were postponed from yesterday (Monday) to Thursday, March 15th. The formal opening of the Shekky Macao Public Highway, intended for March 4th, will also be postponed to a future date to be announced. Both afforestation and road making are included in the reconstruction scheme of the present Administration.

Of the \$30,000,000 of Central Bank of China notes in circulation in Canton and vicinity, more than \$2,000,000 have been withdrawn from the market. The notes are now worth about 40 per cent. of their face value. The notes issued by the Bank of City of Canton are receiving the support of the public, and their general acceptance is expected. So far only \$100,000 worth are in circulation.

General Li Tsai Hsin is despatching a number of commissioners to the Straits and other places where Cantonese emigrate in large numbers to explain to them the programme of the present Administration, so as to remove misconceptions of affairs in Canton. The elimination of Red Influence is emphasized.

Mr. Koo Ying Fang, a former Commissioner of Finance in Canton, is to leave South China, for America and Europe. He will be allowed \$50,000, it is believed.

By order of the Headquarters of the Army of the 8th Route in Canton, the Police will confiscate all private radio sets. The privilege of receiving sets at houses and clubs will not be given for some time.

TROOPS SENT TO HUNAN.

A large force has been sent by the Canton Administration into Hunan. They are to prevent General Tang Song Chi, who is suspected of "Red" sympathies from collecting an army together. The "Reds" are said to be still controlling many districts in Hunan.

Joint traffic between Canton and Kowloon has had to be curtailed during the last few days owing to the large demand of vessels for troops transportation to the districts for bandit suppression.

RECONSTRUCTION IN KWANGSI.

General Wong Shin Hung, the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangsi troops, and also a member of the Political Council in Canton, will make a tour of the principal cities of Kwangsi later this month to see what industrial progress has been made. Since the reform movement started in Kwangsi, the Provincial Government has inaugurated an industrial institute for the development of agriculture and a public highway commission, under whose supervision more than 2,000 ft. of modern roads have been constructed.

General Ting Yang, a military associate of General Wong, is now Commissioner of Industry of Kwangsi.

General Yu Ting Yang, who took a leading part in the recent anti-"Red" campaign in the Eastern Districts of Kwangsi, is back at Kwangsi. General Yu has a number of Cantonese assisting him in the industrial development of his native province.

INFANTS' MORTGAGE CASE.

MR. JENKIN BEGINS HIS REPLY.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.

MORTGAGE NECESSARY FOR ESTATE DIVISION?

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, counsel for the respondents, began his reply to appellant's counsel (Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C.) in the Mortgage Appeal before the Full Court yesterday morning. The case is that in which Loo Kong Lam and Loo Kwong Hin are appealing against a decision of Mr. Justice J. B. Wood, who decided that they had fraudulently misrepresented their age in becoming parties to a mortgage of \$400,000. Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Sheldon appear for the appellants.

Many Authorities. Mr. Jenkin maintained that the judgment was right in law and in accordance with the evidence. He divided his argument into two main parts, the position in law, and the position as adduced from the evidence.

Dealing with the legal aspect of the case at some length, Mr. Jenkin supported his contentions with quotations from many legal authorities. Counsel maintained that the plaintiffs seeking relief could not obtain it without putting the mortgagees back into the position they held prior to the execution of the mortgage. "In a case of fraud," he quoted, "infancy shall be no excuse." The fraudulent infant as plaintiff was liable, and there was a great difference, Mr. Jenkin emphasized, between the infant as defendant and the infant as plaintiff.

Faulty Reasoning?

Counsel quoted two cases which went so far as to state that when an infant executed a deed, he is by that act reputed as with knowledge of the contents of the instrument executed.

Sir H. O. Gollan here questioned that if this was the line of argument Mr. Jenkin was taking, why were infants not held liable in several of the cases quoted, where fraud had been proved?

Mr. Jenkin replied that he must consider that and possibly his argument was false. He commented that in this case there was as much as a pair of youthful plaintiffs as it had ever been one's misfortune to meet.

Conjoint Effect.

Counsel stated that the plaintiffs said that at the time of the signing of the mortgage they knew nothing of the release, which was of course a very important document in his case. Though the case was directly connected with the mortgage, one had to look at the conjoint effect of the whole of the documents, the mortgage, the release, and the deed of assignment, for the purpose of considering the effect of the representation.

Express Misrepresentation.

In the deed of release, continued Mr. Jenkin, there was of course no specific representation that Lam and Hin were of age, but this family of 16 had been dealing with property by law in Hong Kong before and they must have known the meaning of coming of age. For instance, in the deed of settlement of 1924—the basis of the plaintiffs' claims in this action—it is made quite clear that legal disability exists until the age of 21.

The plaintiffs were not parties to this deed, but it indubitably saddled the other members of the family with this knowledge, and the plaintiffs were in continual communication with them. The release speaks of other parties as "infants" and talks of "during their minority," which clearly represents that the plaintiffs are not under that disability.

Accredited Agent.

Dealing with the question of an agent acting as a medium between respondent and representative, Mr. Jenkin stated that Soong held such a position as agent, and to make representations to someone with the understanding that they were to be passed on was tantamount to making the representations in person.

At this point Mr. Potter protested that he had never suggested in any way that Soong was the accredited agent of the plaintiffs in this matter.

The question of Lemng raised another objection from Mr. Potter, who questioned the right of argument as it was not in the pleadings.

An Integral Part. In the division of the estate, continued Mr. Jenkin, the property which was valued at \$400,000 was not the share of the six brothers. On the receipt of this property they had to pay off an existing mortgage of \$150,000, and make a payment of a balance of \$253,412 1/2.

(Continued on next column.)

CONVICT'S CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

REFUSES TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST ARRESTED MAN.

HARBOUR ROBBERY OF BULLION RECALLED.

The robbery on board the launch *Wai Fat Shing* in the harbour on October 21st last when gold bullion to the value of over \$10,000 was stolen had a further sequel in Court yesterday.

It will be remembered that the robbery was alleged to have been committed by an engineer and two other members of the crew. One of them was arrested and was sentenced to three years' hard labour. He made a statement which caused the arrest of the engineer. This man was held by the police but when he was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's Court yesterday, Judge Doling said that he would ask his Worship to withdraw the charge as the convicted man had absolutely refused to confirm his previous statement. The prisoner had, since the arrest of the engineer, made a contradictory statement.

The man was accordingly discharged.

"THE RED TRIANGLE."

PUBLICATION TO CONTINUE.

The February issue of the *Red Triangle*, the European Y.M.C.A. publication has just reached us. This number is, as usual, full of interesting articles and the editor is to be congratulated.

As it had been given out that the *Red Triangle* will cease publication after this number and the editor in this issue made announcement of its coming death, we are glad to say that the editor has since informed us that the *Red Triangle* will continue to be produced.

The trustees. To make these payments they had to execute this mortgage of \$400,000, and in consequence this mortgage was an integral part of the transaction.

If you find that without the 4 books, said counsel, they would never have got the property, then this is an integral part of the deal.

Clear Knowledge.

Mr. Jenkin submitted on the facts that the plaintiffs well knew that they were executing deeds and the nature of the deeds on February 10th. The plaintiffs had been living with their four elder brothers and throughout Lam had been in consultation about the settlement of the estate. After February 10th the two boys on their own went and interviewed a solicitor, Mr. Lyon in August, Mr. Hall, another solicitor, in September, while in December they saw Mr. Brutton and a letter was written on their account, and yet they profess entire ignorance.

Knowledge Of English.

Mr. Jenkin said he was going to show that the young men had a sound working knowledge of the English language, as the learned trial judge had said. It could not be proved conclusively, but there were many small indications throughout the case which showed that this was so. Lam said that he spoke English, though he preferred to give evidence in Chinese. Letters in English had been mentioned, but Lam never suggested he would be unable to read them. Lam had also said that he was accustomed to think in English and not Chinese.

This last point drew a vigorous protest from Mr. Potter, who pointed out that the judge's note read "I think in English, not Chinese," which Mr. Potter maintained merely referred to a date in the previous sentence. However, an examination of the judge's manuscript notes reveals that "years, not 'year' had been written.

Further Examples.

Neither plaintiff had had any difficulty in reading the word on a document "Memorial," a very unusual word, commented Mr. Jenkin, while both had been at St. Stephen's College for five years or more. In fact, it was clear that they both had some knowledge of English.

In reply to a question from Sir H. O. Gollan, Mr. Potter said he was perfectly willing to admit that they had some knowledge, but he would not admit that they had a sound working knowledge.

Ready To Take Sides.

Mr. Jenkin after further stressing that when correspondence was passing between solicitors on their behalf it seemed impossible that they should be utterly blank about what was happening, stated that these boys though incapable of comprehension when their own rights were concerned were ready to take sides when the matter about the property arose among the elder brothers.

The case will be continued at 10.30 this morning.

RED RULE IN TURKESSTAN.

U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL'S ADVENTURES.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

BRITISH OFFICER WHO OUTWITTED BOLSHIEVS.

Mr. C. R. Tredwell, the popular U.S. Consul-General in Hong Kong, gave a most interesting lecture yesterday evening to a large audience in the Helena May Institute on his personal experiences in Russian Turkistan under Bolshevik rule.

Mr. Tredwell said in the course of his lecture:—

It was my fortune—good or bad—to be in charge of the American Consulate at Petrograd for the first six months after the Bolshevik coup d'état, and it was after the evacuation of that city by the allied missions I was ordered to Russian Turkistan in March 1918.

It is well to remember that the Bolsheviks gained control of the State machinery by the use of sentimentalism with the bewildered and emancipated masses, who had the guns in their hands, and that their fundamental prop was the outbreak of animal hatred which manifested itself in 1917 against the reactionary tendencies of the autocracy. The Bolshevik movement was more an outburst against tyranny than an expression of political inclination, and was only supported by a very small minority of the people.

Russian Turkistan.

The possessions of Russia in Central Asia consist of more than 1,500,000 square miles of territory which is for the most part barren steppes and deserts, with scattered but well irrigated oases. This territory is known as Russian Turkistan.

Russia began her conquests in the sixties by constantly pushing forward her borders into Central Asia at the expense of the Khans. The last struggle was in Trans-Caspia at Gok Tepe in 1881.

One may enter Turkistan by rail, either from Central Russia through Samarkand and Orenburg, traveling south to Tashkent, or by crossing the Caspian Sea from Baku to the little village of Krasnovodsk. In spite of the disorganization of transport I arrived in Tashkent early in May.

Tashkent.

As one approaches what may be termed the capital of Turkistan, the city of Tashkent, one is greatly impressed with the luxurious verdure. This vegetation is the result of a wealth of sunlight and splendid irrigation. The city has a population of some 300,000 of whom there are some 90,000 Russians. Its area is larger than that of Moscow and Petrograd combined, and its bazaars are the largest in Central Asia. There are telephones, electric lights and all the conveniences of a modern European city. The bazaar of Tashkent is a most interesting sight and is situated in the centre of the native town.

Samarkand.

By far the most interesting city in Russian Turkistan is the city of Samarkand. This ancient capital of Asia has been called the "Rome of Central Asia," the "Tomb of Saints" or the "Garden of Saints," but the favorite Mohammedan name is the "Looking Glass of the East."

Its public square, called Registan, is one of the most impressive sights in the world. It is a paved square of about 400 square feet, on three sides of which are some of the finest buildings ever erected in the Arabian style. Lord Curzon called it the "noblesse square in the world" and stated "no European spectacle can adequately be compared with it."

The legendary history of Samarkand goes back many thousands of years before Christ. Its present interest dates from the time when it became the residence of Timur Khan in 1370. He made it the capital of his vast Empire and gathered here colossal riches and supplies from the many towns which he robbed and plundered in Central Asia. It became noted for its magnificent gardens and the palaces hidden in them.

Personal Experiences.

During the summer months at Tashkent there was an epidemic of murders, while robberies and hold-ups on the streets at night were frequent occurrences. One night in August I saw five men in the evening dress who had been severely mutilated by the soldiers, were shot at the Commissariat. Police felt it necessary to put them out of misery.

Major Bailey.

In August a British officer from India, Major Bailey, arrived in Tashkent on a special mission and we were constantly together for several months. It was only in September that we felt under the suspicion of the Bolshevik authorities. After a warning of intended arrest Major Bailey decided to disappear and if possible, to return overland to India, a distance of 600 miles. In view of my official position in Tashkent there was nothing for me to do but wait until I was rearrested. They confined me to my two rooms, locked up my papers and left two guards to watch over me. Here I remained for five months and during the first two of these I was not allowed to leave the house.

In January the railway workmen and Left Social Revolutionists endeavoured to effect a coup d'état. This resulted in a three days' street battle with regular guerilla warfare.

A period of real anarchy followed the re-establishment of Bolshevik misrule. Hundreds of arrests were made, among all classes, and the official lists of those who were taken out and shot contain more than two thousand names. The Swedish Red Cross delegate was among those killed without even a semblance of a trial.

Major Bailey's Experiences.

It is with genuine pleasure that I speak to you concerning the adventures of Major F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., with whom I was associated for some time in Turkistan. So soon as Major Bailey had disappeared the impression was created that either he must have met with an accident or had been murdered. He actually left the town and attempted to reach Kushgar, via Ferghana, but found this impossible and was obliged to remain hidden for some time in a neighbouring village. Concerning Major Bailey's experiences during the anti-Bolshevik outbreak I can do no better than to quote from his article which appeared in the *Journal of the Central Asian Society* of 1921. He writes:

"The Bolsheviks exacted dreadful vengeance for this attempt, which they attributed to the bourgeoisie. Every house was searched, and all officers and many men of the upper and middle classes were taken out and shot in circumstances of great brutality. The men were stripped naked, as their clothes were wanted by the Bolsheviks, and they were kept waiting in intense cold until their turn came to be shot. Exclusive of the few killed in street fights, about 4,000 men were executed at this time in a few days. A great number of schoolboys of fifteen and upwards were shot, and I knew one boy of fourteen who was arrested but spared on account of his youth."

"It is difficult here to realize this awful tragedy of Tashkent, a town of about 90,000 Russian inhabitants. Whole streets of the better class districts had every man executed. One man, Tolchokoff, boasted that at this time he shot 736 men with his own hand. Several women who had fed the White Guards on this occasion were also shot."

When I felt Turkistan, continued Mr. Tredwell, it seemed almost impossible that Major Bailey would be able to escape, but fortunately in October he managed to become engaged in a business of the Bolshevik secret service. Major Bailey was supposed to have spent two years in America where he learned to speak English and therefore volunteered for this dangerous employment. He had an interview with the head of his department, a violent Bolshevik, and was furnished with the best of secret documents. He was accompanied by a Serbian, who had obtained the employment for him, and they proceeded to Bokhara by train where he spent two months. Then he left Bokhara having organized a party of eighteen and travelled across the desert to Persia. I cannot speak too highly of the courage, pluck and perseverance which this officer displayed during all the time I knew him."

Fortunately for me in March the Bolshevik "Ambassador" to Persia arrived and arranged for me to be sent under guard to Moscow, where I was finally released.

With some twenty-eight refugees I travelled nearly three thousand miles across Russia in a broken-down second class railway carriage. In conclusion I desire again to emphasize that I consider it a most happy privilege to have been associated with this splendid British officer. Naturally for many months after I left Russia I was much concerned over his welfare and it was not only with relief but with a deep sense of gratitude to the British Foreign Office when a cable was received from it in January 1919 by my own Secretary of State. This message read: "Please inform Tredwell that his friend Major Bailey has escaped into Persia." This extremely thoughtful and gracious act is one which never can be forgotten."

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FENGTIENESE FAIL IN PEACE ATTEMPTS WITH SHANSI'S GOVERNOR.

NORTHERNERS REINFORCING FRONTS ON THE
RAILWAY ZONES.

GENERAL CHANG TSUNG CHANG'S NEW OFFICE.

GENERAL SUN'S TROOPS CONCENTRATING IN
SOUTHERN SHANTUNG.

MARSHAL FENG AND GENERAL YEN TO TAKE JOINT ACTION.

It is now definitely confirmed that the Northerners' attempts to negotiate peace with Shansi's Governor have failed and that the Fengtienese are reinforcing their armies in Chihli and Shantung.

General Chang Tsung Chang announces that he has assumed the post of Inspector-General of Chihli and Shantung while Marshal Sun, another of the leading Northerners, has ordered his troops to concentrate in South Shantung.

A report in the vernacular Press states that as soon as Marshal Chiang Kai Shek gives orders for a general attack Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang and General Yen Shih Shan will act jointly.

AWAITING MARSHAL CHIANG'S ORDERS.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, March 5th.

As soon as Marshal Chiang Kai Shek gives orders for a general attack on the Northerners, General Yen Shih Shan and Feng Yu Hsiang will take joint action.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, March 5th.

Regarding the provisional revised Customs' tariff rates, the Dutch Minister (deputy of the Diplomatic Body) proposes that as soon as Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, returns to Peking a meeting will be called to consider the matter.

A Peking report states that the Ankwochun Government has decided to adopt the "provisional revised tariff rates," making them effective for April 1st.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH.

WHAT AUSTRIANS AND GER-
MANS THINK OF IT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VIENNA, March 5th.

The newspapers' comment on Signor Mussolini's speech is restrained. They point out that Mussolini dwelt on the subject of national freedom whereas the burden of the Austrian complaint related to cultural freedom.

The Government organ *Reichspost* welcomes the assurance that Italy desires good understanding with the German peoples but fears that divergencies in conception and ideas will form an insuperable barrier thereto.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says that Mussolini's threats are unworthy of such a dominant personage and such a dominant nation.

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* says the speech does not reply to the charges made in the Austrian Parliament.

Berlin, March 5th. The speech has created a most unpleasant impression in Germany and commentators are unanimous that Mussolini has seldom if ever spoken more brutally or more cynically. They declare the speech constitutes a challenge to the whole of Germanism.

The *Deutschetages Zeitung* says the manner in which Mussolini now declares previous solemn Italian assurances are invalid and must further weaken confidence in Italy's word promises throughout the world.

TANGIER AGREEMENT. POWERS GIVEN TO SPAIN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MADRID, March 4th.

A communiqué issued to-day states that the Tangier negotiations, which resulted in an agreement between France and Spain, turned mainly on the question of the powers to be given to Spain to prevent Tangier and the hinterland from being made the centre of contraband, defection and armed oppression against the Spanish Zone and Morocco generally.

EGYPTIAN CABINET RESIGN.

NEW TREATY REJECTED.

WORK OF EXTREMISTS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAIRO, March 4th.

Sarwat Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has resigned though it is understood that before he tendered his resignation, he informed Lord Lloyd, the British High Commissioner, that the Government had rejected the terms of the new Treaty with Great Britain.

Since the conversations between Sir Austen Chamberlain and the Egyptian Premier in London during the summer, Sarwat Pasha has been scheming to erect sufficient support to withstand the expected attack by the extreme Nationalists.

British Military Occupation. He undoubtedly anticipated opposition to certain of the clauses of the proposed new Treaty, especially that relating to British military occupation for a further ten years, which is generally regarded as the main stumbling-block.

It was expressed on all sides that Sarwat had since been playing for time by protracting the conversations through Lord Lloyd, hoping that he would be able to return to London in an endeavour to seek further concessions from Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Though the extreme Walidists were bitterly opposed to Sarwat they did not appear inclined to shoulder the burden of office at the present juncture, and it was possible that the Treaty would have been rejected without a Ministerial crisis, if the Walidists had not become convinced that Sarwat had not only had conversations with Sir Austen Chamberlain but had actually agreed to the text of the Treaty.

The dissolution of Parliament is not unlikely.

Egypt's Independence.

It is understood that the Egyptian Cabinet has replied to Lord Lloyd stating that the terms of the proposed new Treaty are unacceptable as they are incompatible with the independence of Egypt. It is contended that the terms implied the right of Great Britain to occupy Egypt, which the Cabinet is quite unable to admit.

RUBBER FACTORY ABLAZE.

ONE OF THE LARGEST IN
THE STRAITS.

\$500,000 DAMAGE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINGAPORE, March 5th.

One of the largest rubber factories in the island has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

RUBBER.

SELANGOR CHINESE
RESOLUTION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINGAPORE, March 5th.

Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution in favour of the gradual removal of rubber restrictions from the end of 1928, provided the Dutch producers do not agree to co-operate in the scheme.

MEXICAN PLOT.
MURDER OF PRESIDENT
AMONG PLANS.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

MEXICO CITY, March 4th.

The Police state that through the arrest of a Catholic priest named Oseario Leyva, they have discovered a widespread plot to assassinate President Calles and General Obregon, the only candidate in the field to succeed President Calles in the presidential election.

A quantity of literature urging Mexicans to revolt in the name of the League of the Defence of Religious Liberty is alleged to have been found in the priest's house.

ORVILLE WRIGHT'S
AEROPLANE.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE'S
NEW ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, March 4th.

The Smithsonian Institute is making strong efforts to win back the Wright aeroplane, which has been sent to Britain as the result of a dispute between Mr. Orville Wright and the Institution authorities.

The secretary now offers to change the label affixed to the Langley model, which describes it as the first machine capable of flight to "the original Langley flying machine of 1903 restored." This offer is conditional upon Mr. Orville Wright's promise to deposit his original machine "where it has always been wanted, where it will have a position of honour, and where the label will state that it is the first heavier-than-air craft in the history of the world to accomplish a sustained and free flight under its own power and carrying a man."

The *Sunday Times* says that the Wright machine is at present at the South Kensington Museum being dismantled.

THE FIRST PLANE.
WHY IT IS COMING TO
ENGLAND.

New York.

The biplane in which the Wright brothers in 1903 made their first successful flight is a heavier-than-air machine which is now on its way to the South Kensington Museum, London, instead of to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, will never be returned to America. That is the expectation of Mr. Orville Wright, though by his agreement with South Kensington he may withdraw it at any time.

Mr. Orville Wright says it was the wish of his brother and himself that the biplane should remain in this country, and they had offered it for exhibition to the Smithsonian Institution, but the director asked for a machine of a later date.

This, Mr. Wright learned, was because a Langley machine, placed as the first heavier-than-air machine in the museum, was already in the museum. Mr. Wright further says: "In England the plane will have its proper place and credit. I am assured. This it would never have had in the atmosphere prevailing in the Smithsonian Institution, so I have sent it to England."

LORD CHANCELLOR'S
HEALTH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 4th.

The condition of the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, following his recent operation, is reported to be more satisfactory.

TO PROPAGATE BUDDHISM.

TEMPLE FOR KENSINGTON.

WEALTHY CEYLONESE
DONATION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COLOMBO, March 5th.

Three Buddhist priests are going to London to establish a temple at Kensington to propagate Buddhism. A wealthy Ceylonese is meeting the priests' expenses and donating 75,000 rupees towards the establishment of the temple.

A CHANCE FOR STORY TELLERS.

G.\$25,000 PRIZE OFFERED.

ALL NATIONALITIES.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

BOSTON, March 5th.

For the most interesting and most memorable story of at least 70,000 words, having as background the World War, the publishing firm of Houghton and Mifflin and the American Legion Monthly are jointly offering a prize of G.\$25,000 in addition to the customary royalties. The competition is open to all nationalities, but the manuscript must be in English.

SIR HARRY POLAND.

OLDEST MEMBER OF THE
BRITISH BAR.

DIES IN HIS 99TH YEAR.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 4th.

The death is announced of Sir Harry Poland, K.C., who was probably the oldest member of the legal profession. He was in his 99th year and had been a barrister for 73 years.

(Sir Harry Poland was for many years one of the counsel to the Treasury and the Home Office. In 1863 he retired and was knighted. From 1871 to 1904, he was Recorder of Dover, and also for some years he was an alderman of the London County Council. Since his retirement, the late Sir Harry Poland had written much on the reform of the law. He was a bachelor.)

THE WAR ON THE IRAK FRONTIER.

TRIBES STILL THREATENING.

BRITISH TROOPS FROM INDIA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BAGDAD, March 4th.

The town of Koweit is in a state of tension owing to reports from the interior, where a number of tribes are a big offensive is being prepared with Koweit as the main objective.

It is stated that the British authorities have ordered the immediate despatch of a battalion of troops to Koweit from India.

The attitude of Ibn Saud is a conundrum. It is said on the one hand that he has sanctioned the tribal attacks owing to the anger roused by the recent devastation caused by the R.A.F. in their efforts to wipe out Feisal-ed-Dowiah's raiders. On the other hand, it is thought that he is unable to withhold the tribesmen.

(The Wahabites recently appeared outside Koweit and demanded permission to trade, otherwise they would take what they wanted at the edge of the sword. The Sultan defied them, and H.M.S. *Emerald* was sent to Koweit and is still there.)

JAPANESE PRINCESS
CRITICALLY ILL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TOKYO, March 4th.

It is officially announced that the condition of the Princess Hia, the youngest daughter of the Emperor, who was recovering from an attack of pneumonia, has suddenly become critical.

(Princess Hia is the younger of the two daughters of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, being born last year. The Emperor of Japan was married in 1924.)

THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION.

TO TAKE PLACE NEXT JUNE.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 4th.

Viscount Younger, speaking at Kilmarnock last night, said that the General Election would not be held until after the Budget of 1929, probably in June of next year.

The financial position of the country had improved considerably, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not be able to do much to reduce taxation this year.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYERS WITHDRAW
RECOMMENDATIONS.

NEW SUGGESTIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 5th.

In connection with the joint conference of cotton employers and operatives at Manchester to-day, it is announced that the former has definitely withdrawn their recommendations regarding hours and wages, and suggested the establishment of a voluntary Joint Committee of Enquiry to investigate finance, taxation, hours, wages, Trade Union restrictions, finishing charges, marketing and shipping.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS IN MEXICO.

ALLEGED AMERICAN NAVAL
DESERTERS.

TRAGIC END.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CALISCO, Cal., March 5th.

Four Americans, three of whom were alleged to be American naval deserters, and who were arrested on a charge of highway robbery, escaped from gaol at Ensenada but were overtaken on the Tijuana Road and shot dead by a posse of Mexican officials.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

GRANTS AND ASSISTANCE
GIVEN.

ANNUAL REPORT TO BE
PRESENTED.

The following annual report signed by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the President, will be presented by the St. George's Society at the annual meeting, which is to be held on Friday at 5.30 p.m. in the office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.

Your Committee has pleasure in presenting to you the report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1927. The cash balance in hand stands at \$1,331.75, including \$402.03 from the Magazine Fund, and in addition, the sum of \$3,000 in on Fixed Deposit.

During the year numerous calls have been made on the Society for assistance and grants to the sum of \$1,588.29 have been given. On St. George's Day a wreath was laid on the Cenotaph and later aiffin held at the Hong Kong Hotel. A cinema show was also held at the Queen's Theatre for the entertainment of soldiers, sailors and airmen. A wreath was also laid on the Cenotaph on Armistice Day.

During the year, 30 new members joined the Society. The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews to whom our thanks are due.

MAJOR McCALLUM'S EXPEDITION.

BY CAR FROM INDO-CHINA
TO BEIRUT.

Major McCallum, who accompanied by two capable British mechanics, and his wife, started from Peking in June in a Canadian-built Buick car, arrived in Beirut on January 24th. The party went by sea to French Indo-China, where they were agreeably surprised by the excellence of the roads, the travelling facilities, and the rest-houses. Owing to floods in Siam Major McCallum had to take his car by train the last 100 miles to Bangkok, but from there he drove to Singapore in order to avoid the floods in Burma. At Singapore he took ship again. The last stage of his journey began at Calcutta. From there the party went along the Grand Trunk Road to Delhi, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, and thence started the North-West Frontier to Quetta and on through Baluchistan to Dunday and across Persia by way of Meshed and Teheran to Baghdad, and so through Damascus to Beirut. The roads throughout India were excellent, and Major McCallum was allowed to use frontier roads usually reserved for military and official traffic. The roads in Baluchistan were good in places as far as Quetta. Those in Persia were mostly mere tracks, and their condition was aggravated by rain and snow.

Major McCallum hopes to finish his journey by going on through Aleppo, Alexandria, and Adana, then across the Taurus to the Bosphorus and by Constantinople, across the Balkans through North Italy and France, to England. In spite of heavy loads and bad roads the party had no serious mishap during the journey.

ZINOVIEFF LETTER.

STATEMENT REGARDING A
NOTORIOUS DOCUMENT.

PART PLAYED BY THE
"DAILY MAIL."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 4th.

In consequence of a letter in this morning's *Observer*, in the course of which Sir Thomas Marlowe, the former editor of the *Daily Mail*, explains that the *Daily Mail* received a copy of the notorious Zinovieff Letter from two different sources on October 23rd, 1924, but in which he emphatically exonerates Mr. J. D. Gregory, a statement has been issued to the Press by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald was Premier at the time of the publication of the Zinovieff Letter, and he points out that Sir Thomas Marlowe's letter shows conclusively that there was a conspiracy, and that "the origin of the Zinovieff letter was probably a fake, but certainly its use was a fraud."

Question Of Publication.

In his letter to the *Observer*, Sir Thomas Marlowe relates that he received a telephone message from a friend that a document "showing the relations between the Bolsheviks and the British Labour leaders," had been circulated to the Foreign Office, the Home Office, the Admiralty and the War Office.

The friend stated that Mr. MacDonald knew all about it, but was trying to avoid publication. Subsequently, says Sir Thomas Marlowe, he received two copies of the letter separately from other friends, and he relates how, when he learned that the letter was being published in the Press, Sir Eyre Crowe decided to publish it officially.

"Not A Penny Paid."

Sir Thomas Marlowe says he has never seen Mr. J. D. Gregory, nor had he any connection with him. He never paid Mr. Gregory or anyone else a penny for the Zinovieff letter.

Mr. MacDonald makes it quite clear that he does not believe that the Zinovieff letter was communicated to any outside body by anyone inside the Foreign Office, or by any other Department which received a copy of the letter from the Foreign Office.

A Fraud.

In his opinion, the letter passed into the hands of politicians who took the chance of rousing the country upon fraudulent issues. He feels that the Foreign Office officials erred in their judgment. He is unable to understand why he was not informed by telephone that the *Daily Mail* had secured copies of the letter and intended to publish it, or why he was not informed that the Foreign Office proposed to send a Note to M. Rakowsky.

Mr. MacDonald concludes that he never formed any definite conclusion about the Zinovieff letter, but the important point to be considered was not its authenticity, but the use to which it was put.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Echo Of France Case.

RUSSIA, March 4th. Matters raised on the part of the Board of Inquiry into the allegations regarding civil servants during the hearing of "the France case" will be debated in the Commons some time after the return from Geneva of the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain.

It is anticipated that the Labour Party will direct national attention to the Zinovieff letter incident which was referred to in the report, but the newspapers believe the Prime Minister will decline the demand for a further inquiry into the incidents connected with the letter and the publication of it in the Press together with the Note of protest sent to Rakowsky, then Soviet representative in London.

Recently the committee presided over by Sir Warren Fisher investigated the matter and it is considered unlikely that any useful purpose would be served by a further inquiry.

What the "Daily Mail" Knows.

The question of how the *Daily Mail* became possessed of a copy of the Zinovieff letter before its publication by the Government is answered in a long letter by Sir Thomas Marlowe. He states that two days before its publication he heard of the existence of the letter from two old and trusted friends. On the following day he received copies of the letter from two different sources. The Zinovieff letter did not cost the *Daily Mail* a single penny, and he considers it a disgrace that it should have been regarded as a fraud.

OBITUARY.

BARON SINHA.

NOTABLE INDIAN
IMPERIALIST.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, March 5th.

The death is announced of Baron Sinha.

[For many years prior to his elevation to the peerage as the 1st Baron of Raipur, Lord Sinha was well-known as Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bihar and Orissa. He studied law in England and was a King's Counsel and practised as a barrister in the Calcutta High Court. He was "Standing Counsel" to the Government of India in 1903; Advocate-General of Bengal, 1907-9 and 1915-17; a representative of India at the Imperial War Conference; Freeman of the City of London; Under-Secretary of State for India in 1919-20. He was the first native member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in India; a member of the Imperial War Cabinet in 1918. He was at all times a profound admirer of the British. He was born in 1864. For many years he had been in indifferent health.]

MR. ARTHUR POPE.

Mr. Arthur Uglow Pope, C.I.E., who died during the last week of January, passed through some anxious experiences during the Chinese revolution of 1911, leading to the establishment of the Republic. As manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, he had a difficult part to play between the contending forces. His duty was to preserve the line and keep it open for traffic, so he decided on a policy of neutrality. After the retirement of the Imperial forces, Mr. Pope recognised the revolutionaries as *de facto* in possession, and offered no obstacle to the transport of troops and munitions for the advance of the Republicans on Nanking.

On the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Pope was appointed Railway Adviser to the Peking Board of Communications. The order of appointment, signed by Sun Yat Sen, stated: "It is necessary for us to secure the services of a person well versed and widely experienced in railway matters, to whom the Board can look for advice and guidance on all matters relating thereto." Such a person is Mr. Pope, who has a wide reputation amongst Europeans and a long experience in all railway matters. We hereby invite him to take up the post, so much beneath his merit of Adviser to this Board, with the hope that he will comply with our request and afford us assistance in every way."

MR. M. S. SPENCER-SMITH.

Sir Charles Addis, Sir Edward Crowe, Mr. H. D. C. Jones (Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank), Mr. Takao Inani (Sumitomo Bank), Mr. Matsui (Mitsui Bank) and Mr. H. Suzuki, were among those who attended a memorial service for Mr. Michael Spencer-Smith, held on January 27th at St. Helen's Church, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

Mr. Spencer-Smith met his death as a result of a motor accident. He was born in 1881. After taking his degree at Oxford, with honours in modern history, he was for some years in the business of the late Lord Bearsted, five of them being spent in Japan. In 1912 he returned to England, and subsequently entered the service of Messrs. H. S. Lefevre & Co., merchants of which firm he became a partner. When the war broke out he joined the Army, became lieutenant-colonel and was awarded the M.C. and the D.S.O.

After the war he returned to his business in the City, and was elected director of the Bank of England in 1920. He was one of the most prominent of the younger men in banking circles, and will always be remembered in the City for the great services he rendered to the cause of Austrian reconstruction and the financial rehabilitation of some of the Succession States.

penny and the gentlemen from whom he received the copies would have been affronted if he had offered money for the information they supplied.

Sir Thomas Marlowe adds that he had never to his knowledge seen Mr. J. D. Gregory, nor had any connection with him, direct or indirect.

Mr. MacDonald's Views.

In a speech to his constituency last night, Mr. MacDonald (referring to the result of the France case) inquired into the punishment of those found guilty of the most culpable folly had been swift and terribly severe.

He considered, however, a personal point of view of the Government was necessary, but he also considered the needs of the Service such that no punishment less than that given could sensibly be regarded as adequate.

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

Generally it makes very little difference if one takes out a card on Saturday or Sunday for the Captain's Cup or the Bogey Pool at Fanning. Not so last week-end, when on Saturday there was a really stiff wind blowing right across the course. It gave a nasty jolt to most scores. I suppose one gets out of the habit of playing in a wind out here; at any rate, a number of reasonably good golfers were horrified at the devastating results of apparently well struck shots.

The wind rather unkindly had if anything even more effect upon putting than on the rest of the game. Of course the greens were a bit slippery already, even the sheltered ones, so the wind had every chance to take effect. The only place where putting was much as usual was on the 11th, which is the one and only really bad green on the course. The Committee are obviously trying to get this green into proper order, but even at its best it will always be different from all the others, as for some reason the grass is of an entirely different nature.

It is not for the fact that the Old Course must always overshadow it, the New Course at Fanning would get quite a lot of praise. It really is a very fair course, though it needs a little extra length and further bunkering to make it anything much of a test. One or two holes are rather unpardonably blind, rather the "hit and hope" variety, and the ground is a bit too rough just round the greens, but otherwise it is good.

A few days ago I read some remarks about playing iron shots through the green on a rain-soaked course. The writer advises players to "remember to hit in a little way behind the ball, and to take a little turf." This seems to be advising a miniature explosion shot from the fairway. At a date when the explosion shot from sand is admitted to be practically a back number it seems to be rather surprising advice. The immediate result of such a shot would apparently be to put a thin cushion of gelatinous mud between the club face and the ball, which seems a poor method of hitting any shot in any conditions.

Next Sunday is quite a busy one in the local golfing world. At Fanning there is the 34 hole final of the Junior Championship, for which it seems to have become a weekly habit in these notes to tip Bruce as the winner; his opponent is B. D. Evans. At Happy Valley the first round of the Junior Section Championship is down for decision, and judging only on the scores of the qualifying round, J. Laing ought to be a dead certainty to reach the final in the bottom half of the draw. The top half looks more open. At the Kowloon City Golf Club they are playing the 36 hole final of the Hong Foursomes, between the Dairy Farm (Page and Thomson) and Mustard & Co. (McKnight and Cowherd). This match was to have been played last Sunday, but the Hong Kong Rifle League were using both ranges for their annual meeting and in consequence golfers could not get on the course. To borrow an elegant epithet from a more eminent correspondent, it does seem dashed hard luck.

One important function of the Happy Valley course is that of providing a little early-morning practice for those who do not get their fill of golf over the week-end. I will not pretend for a minute that this course is crowded every morning with these enthusiasts, but there are frequently one or two couples there who are seen in the greater spaciousness of Fanning over the week-end. This being so, and it is so, it does not seem too much to ask that all the greens should be swept by about 8.30, and the first few greens at a rather earlier hour. Most of the greens are all right, but one generally comes upon one or two from which the worn coats have not been swept, and the Happy Valley greens grow more casts which make putting a poor sort of practical joke.

The Deep Water Bay greens have undoubtedly improved under the care of the Committee. A month or two ago some few of them were very bad, but the dressings which have been laid down do certainly seem to have subdued the clover, plantains, and other anonymous weeds which had taken possession of the greens. I suppose it might almost be argued that these greens are so small that they ought to have every difficulty added to them, to compensate for the fact that a 90 yard putt is an impossibility, but again it can be argued in return that these tiny greens are as difficult to find from 50 yards as the ordinary green is from an iron shot. Anyhow, I expect the average player is content to find them as easy as possible.

THE KOWLOON MARATHON.

PTE. TIERNAN'S FINE WIN.
THIRTY-FIVE STARTERS.

The 7th annual Marathon Race of the St. Andrew's Young Men's Club was run yesterday afternoon. The weather conditions were not good there being a slight drizzle, though the threatened downpour held off.

Of a total of 44 entries received, 35 faced the starter. The runners were mainly Service men and included contingents from the 2nd Batta. Scots Guards, the K.O.S.B., Queen's Regt., R.A.M.C., and R.A. There were also many entries from H.M. Ships, *Carlisle*, *Herald*, *Seraph*, *Ambrose*, *Titanic*, *Thracian* and *Marathon*. Three civilians, Messrs. C. C. Francis, R. Hannan, and J. King, also competed.

The course was the same as in previous years, starting from outside the St. Andrew's Church, along Nathan Road, into Waterloo Road to Kowloon City, returning by way of Victoria Home through Hung-kam, along Chatham Road and turning into Nathan Road by Middle Road and back to the Church a distance of approximately 8½ miles.

The Race.

Promptly at 4.30 p.m. the runners were ranged in one straight line and the starter sent them off smartly.

Right from the beginning Pte. Cranston of the K.O.S.B., last year's winner, set a very fast pace and many soon fell behind. In a very short time Cranston had reached the first turning at President Apartments and the leading positions at this stage were Pte. Cranston, K.O.S.B., Gunner W. Goodridge, R.A., and W. T. Staddon, H.M.S. *Seraph*. Following these three leading men were a bunch hard on their heels.

By the time the leading runners had reached the Kowloon Hospital, L/Cpl. Atherton, K.O.S.B., had forged ahead and was leading the pack.

The positions changed at the Kowloon City turning and Pte. Tiernan, R.A.M.C., and W. T. Staddon, H.M.S. *Seraph*, were leading. From this time Pte. Tiernan never lost his lead but was followed closely by L/Cpl. Atherton. Passing Messrs. W. S. Bailey's Shipyard the positions remained the same with Pte. Cranston and Gunner Goodridge following hard. Arriving at Signal Hill Pte. Tiernan was running alongside Pte. Atherton when suddenly the former broke away from Atherton and with a burst of speed gained a lead of about 50 yards, which he kept along Nathan Road and till the finish, touching the tape in just 2 seconds more than the winner's time last year. His time was 34 min. 13 seconds.

Although Pte. Tiernan had completely surprised him with his sprint, Pte. Atherton was not far behind. He was unable to catch his man but following the winner's spur he maintained the same distance till the finish, arriving at the tape a few seconds later. His time was 34 min. 25 secs.

Immediately following the second man was Pte. Cranston, last year's winner, and he ran his race in 34 min. 59 secs.

A number of others were not far behind and came in in quick succession.

The Winners.

The order of the first 10 was as follows:—

- 1st. Pte. Tiernan, R.A.M.C., 34 min. 13 secs.
- 2nd. L/Cpl. Atherton, K.O.S.B., 34 min. 25 secs.
- 3rd. Pte. Cranston, K.O.S.B., 34 min. 59 secs.
- 4th. Gunner W. Goodridge, R.A., 35 min. 24 secs.
- 5th. Sub-Lieut. F. W. Collins, H.M.S. *Ambrose*.
- 6th. Sergt. Calvert, K.O.S.B.
- 7th. Pte. Woolard, Queen's.
- 8th. Pte. Gilchrist, K.O.S.B.
- 9th. Pte. Barras, K.O.S.B.
- 10th. S. J. Davis, H.M.S. *Titanic*.

Presentation of Trophies.

Immediately following the race, the trophies were presented to the successful runners by Mrs. W. W. Rogers. Prior to this Mrs. W. W. Rogers in a brief speech gave a few facts about the previous races. He recalled that this was the 7th Annual Marathon in Kowloon. The six others were very successful the previous winners and their times being:

- | Year | Winner | Time |
|------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1921 | A. Mair | 30' 52" |
| 1922 | W. O. Ball | 30' 57" |
| 1923 | J. Armstrong, East | 35' 40" |
| 1924 | Bde. Mauman, East | 35' 00" |
| 1925 | Scamm, Holden | 34' 54" |
| 1926 | Pte. Cranston, K.O.S.B. | 34' 13" |

There was some question as to whether the 1921 race could be considered as the record, as the course, it is believed, was not the same as in later years.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LAWN TENNIS.

NO MATCHES YESTERDAY.

Weather conditions did not permit of any play yesterday and all matches down for decision in the Hong Kong Cricket Club Tournament had to be postponed.

The matches fixed for this afternoon are as follows:—

Open Doubles.

F. Sasaki and T. Isomura v. R. M. Henderson and A. Brearley.

J. Hale and L. Comdr. North v. J. M. Remedios and F. J. da Silva.

Ho Wai Hing and Chan So v. G. F. H. Richard and G. Waters.

Handicap Singles "B."

H. C. MacNamara (rec. 15) v. J. Barrow (owe 15).

J. F. Kennedy (rec. 10) v. G. G. Johnston (rec. 15).

Handicap Doubles.

G. Miskin and C. Blaker (scr.) v. A. B. Raworth and A. D. Humphreys (owe 5/6).

ARMY TENNIS.

The results of the Other Ranks Tennis Tournament arranged by the South China Command Sports Boards were as follows:

Singles.

S/Sgt. Hardy, R.A.O.C., beat Corp. Bendall, R.A.O.C.

Doubles.

S/Sgt. Waterford and Pte. Lake, R.A.O.C., beat Sgt. Trumper and Sapper Adams, R.E.

Garrison Tennis League.

Winners: R.E. "A."

Runners-up: H.Q. K.O.S.B. and R.A.M.C.

INTERPORT BILLIARDS.

THE SHANGHAI LUSITANO TEAM.

The following team has been selected to represent the Club Lusitano de Shanghai against the Lusitano Billiard Association of Hong Kong.

The team leaves for the South per s.s. *Empress of Asia* on March 15th next:

G. M. P. Remedios (Captain), F. A. Alvarez, A. M. Souza, A. A. Silva, L. B. Barrera, J. Medina, Reserve: S. Rivera, Manager: J. C. de Brito.

FANLING HUNT.

Owing to circumstances unforeseen it has been found advisable to interchange the fixtures at present arranged for the two week ends, Saturday-Sunday, March 10th and 11th, and Saturday-Sunday, March 17th and 18th. The Hunt will therefore meet at Mr. Potts' Bungalow on Saturday, the 10th, at 2.45 for a Drag, and on Sunday, the 11th, there will be a paper chase at Lok Ma Chau Cross roads at 11.30 a.m.

The arrangements made for these dates will hold good for the Saturday-Sunday following.

THE OPTIMIST.

WHAT MR. R. MACDONALD WOULD DO.

HOW TO PUT ENGLAND RIGHT.

"I pledge you my word," said Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a speech at Rochester, "that if we have a Labour Government for four years we will straighten out the financial tangle, not for the purpose of penalising anybody or of hampering saving, but to enable national and municipal work to go on, and to relieve industry of its burdens." He also said:

A Labour Government, when it comes in, will consider what the effect of the National Debt is upon the distribution of national wealth; what is necessary to spend on armaments, pending an agreement that will clear them as nearly as makes no matter out of the way altogether; what is necessary to put public health insurance on a better footing, what is necessary to give fair play to the widows and orphans in respect of pensions.

We say: "So much for debt redemption, so much for the defence services, for the Civil Service, for education, for social reform and housing." Total it up. Then say to the Chancellor of the Exchequer: "Take the most scientific way possible of levying that sum of money." That is the inquiry of the statesman.

The Rev. W. W. Rogers also congratulated those who had just failed to gain places but who had stuck out the course. He thanked the donors of the prizes in the names of the Young Men's Club. The donors of the prizes were Mr. B. M. Dyer, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Mr. W. S. Bailey and Mr. E. Cook, M.B.E., M.I.N.A.

Mr. Rogers also extended his thanks to Messrs. J. and W. Baird, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Club, for their willing help and to those who so kindly lent their cars to the officials.

PRESS VERSUS CINEMA.

THE PEN NIGHTIER THAN THE CAMERA.

INTERESTING DEBATE AT ST. PETER'S CLUB.

The Press was compared with the Cinema last night at the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club when the subject "That the Cinema exerts a greater influence on public opinion than the Press" was debated.

The Press ran through the gauntlet and after having been ruthlessly fired at, it came out scathless and triumphed over the "camera."

Much was said against the Press by Mr. P. Sands, the proposer of the motion. He said that the editor's views were only his own and the general public must necessarily take them *cum grano salis*. A word picture did not readily impress upon the minds of the public, but on the other hand a picture as one saw it in the cinema, subconsciously worked its way into one's mind. It, therefore, had a better influence on the public.

"Mankind came from monkeys," the speaker said, and if this was true, mankind was also like the monkeys who imitated everything they saw. Basing his argument on the same line, Mr. Sands said one could not imitate what one read in papers, but one could certainly imitate a great deal from what one saw.

A Universal Language.

Mr. G. S. Zimmer, who seconded, said that the Press could not possibly have the greater influence on the public, for the simple reason that everyone could not read a paper. The Chinese were 80 per cent. illiterate and what good would the Press do to influence their minds. *Vis-a-vis* to this was the Cinema, whose language was a universal one, one that both educated and illiterate persons could understand. The speaker instanced the case of the Soviet, who were now adopting films to spread their propaganda, knowing well that printed literature was not influencing the minds of the persons that they wanted to reach. The appeal of the cinema was a natural one.

"The Fourth Estate."

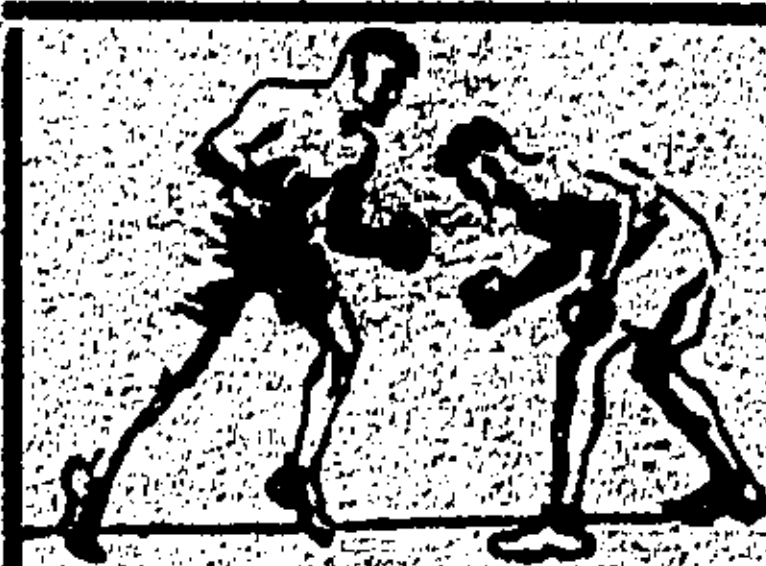
The camera was subjected to a severe vivisection by Mr. H. G. Hughes, who opposed the motion. He said that after the nobles, the clergy and the commons, the Press was "the Fourth Estate of the World." Warwick was a King-maker, but Lord Northcliffe was a Premier-maker. The Press of today was the Government maker and in this present world of democracy practically everything depended on a well-informed public, and no one could impart more information, and thereby influence the public better than the Press. During the great world war, the public morale was kept up by the Press and even in the strike of 1926 at Home, the Government saw to it that above all the Press should be kept, and was kept up even when many other things were paralysed. All these, the speaker said, went to show clearly that the Press was the most vital organ in the life of the world.

Mrs. W. Faid seconded the opposition and said that one need not go farther to see that the Press had a greater influence than the cinema than by looking at the cinema advertisements.

On the motion being put to the vote, the Press was declared to have the greater influence on the public by 17 votes to 15.

CHAIN FOR ST. PAUL'S DOME.

A giant steel chain is now being made at Sheffield to support the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It will be embedded in concrete so as to hold the circumference of the dome rigid. Each link of the chain is 14 inches wide and 15 feet long.



BOXING

(Hong Kong Boxing Association)

THIRTY-NINTH TOURNAMENT.

EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAMME

SATURDAY

10th MARCH

(8.15 p.m.)

LEE THEATRE

(FABRICAL STREET)

5840



'Four Sandy Macs please'

'Scotch?' echoed the Clever One in the Bar, 'surely you know you should say 'Scottish'.'

'You try asking for 'A Scottish and Soda' and see what happens!' said the Plain One.

'You're both wrong' volunteered the Third One 'you should say 'Scots'.'

'It's all the same anyway' said the Plain One.

'Precisely' murmured the Old One, 'which is why you're all wrong—you should ask for Four Sandy Macs, please.'

'Thanks!' 'Thanks!' 'Thanks!'

Sandy Macdonald
Scots Whisky

AGENTS, H. RUTTONJEE & SONS, 15 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONG-KONG

660 MILES ELECTRIFIED

SOOTLESS SMOKELESS CINDERLESS CLEAN AS THE CLOUDS

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The New OLYMPIAN

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Gen'l Agent, Seattle, Wash.

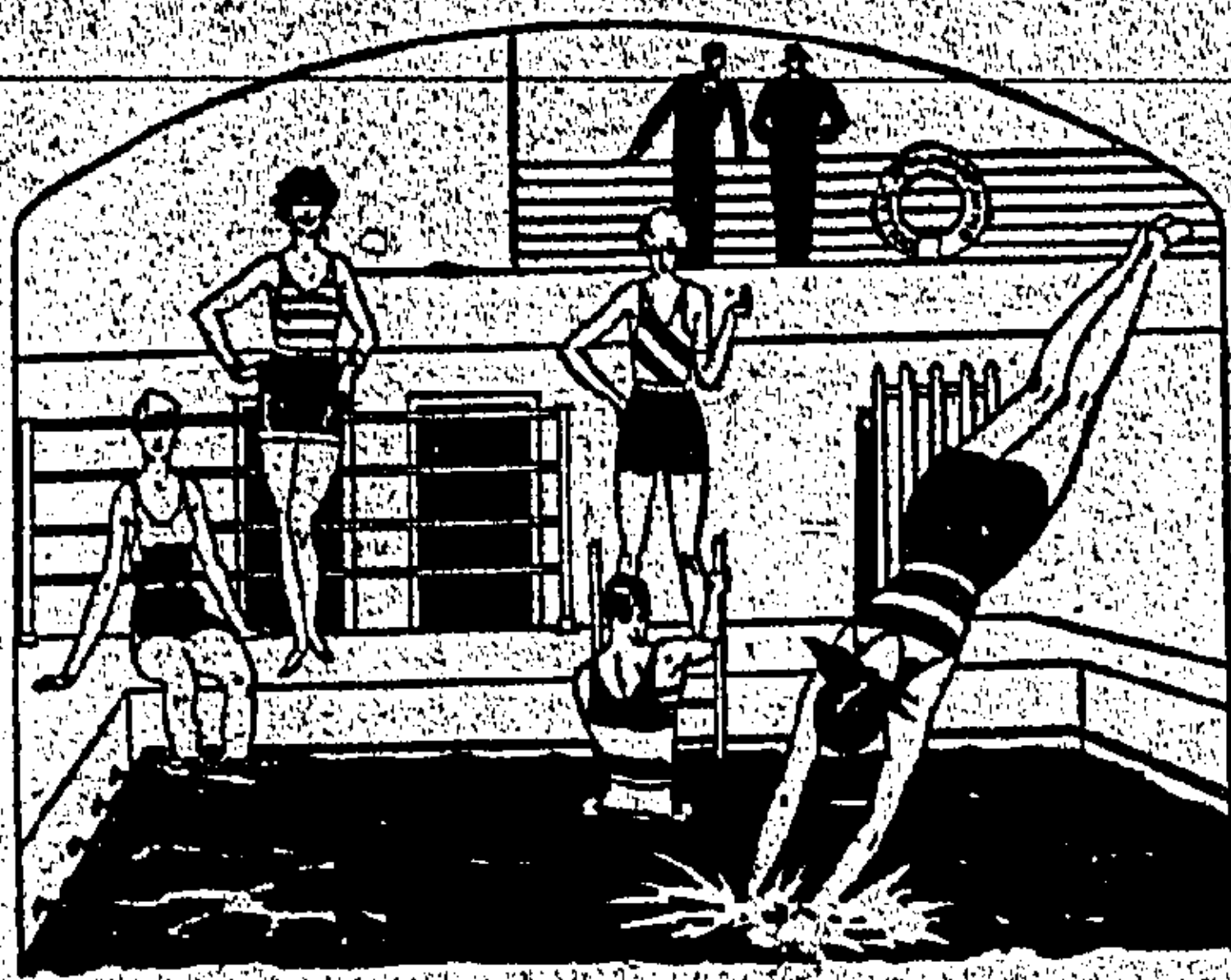
J. P. BAILL, Asst. Gen'l Pass.

Agent, Seattle, Wash.

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Our representative meets all steamers

From Seattle Take The Milwaukee Road
—The Longest Electrified Railroad in the World



A Hike, Then a Swim

To add to the pleasure and enjoyment of your voyage, that's why all President Liners have swimming pools. They are always available and are immensely popular.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift express liners. The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting. All bedrooms are ensuite, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—no bath. Each room has hot and cold running water; also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners. The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining. The decks are spacious. The glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances, everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners. The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

TO SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES	TO SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The <i>President</i> sails on Tuesdays	The <i>President</i> sails on Wednesdays
Pres. Jefferson... Tues. Mar. 13th	Pres. McKinley... Wed. Mar. 7th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln... Tues. Mar. 27th	Pres. Grant... Wed. Mar. 21st
Pres. Madison... Tues. Mar. 10th	Pres. Cleveland... Wed. Apr. 4th
Pres. Jackson... Tues. Apr. 24th	Pres. Pierce... Wed. Apr. 18th

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK

TO EUROPE and NEW YORK	TO MANILA
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Cebu, Colon, San Juan, Alexandria, Suez, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.	Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays
Pres. Polk... Tues. Mar. 11th	Pres. Adams... Mar. 25th 6 p.m.
Pres. Adams... Tues. Mar. 25th	Pres. Monroe... Sun. May 6th
Pres. Garfield... Tues. Apr. 8th	Pres. Wilson... Sun. May 20th

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OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

M.S. "HAYLAND"	due here on or about the 7th Mar.
S.S. "HAYSTRIN"	due here on or about the 10th Mar.
S.S. "SCHERER"	due here on or about the 18th Mar.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN"	due here on or about the 30th Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.S. "HAYLAND"	sailing from here on or about the 16th Mar.
S.S. "EMIL KIRDOFF"	sailing from here on or about the 29th Mar.
M.S. "HAYLAND" (Omitting Manila)	sailing from here on or about the 1st Apr.
S.S. "CARL LEGIEN"	sailing from here on or about the 24th Apr.

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BRITISH NAVAL GUNNERY.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT IN GERMAN PAPER.

"NO SHIP COULD HAVE ENDURED SUCH A FIRE."

A graphic and detailed account of recent gunnery practice by British warships appears in the German semi-official *Marine Rundschau*.

It begins with a description of torpedo firing, in which a squadron comprising the battleship *Keurove* and four cruisers engaged an "enemy" represented by the battleships *Hood* and *Renown*, and two destroyers.

Owing to a smoke screen put up by destroyers, the opposing divisions did not sight each other until within close range, whereupon all ships fired a salvo of torpedoes, 30 of which were discharged. The *Renown* received a hit, but all the other torpedoes missed.

Following this, the *Hood* and *Renown* fired their big 15 in. guns at a target, 131 ft. long and 28 ft. high, towed at a speed of 10 knots. Firing began at nearly 19,000 yards, the range decreasing to 15,000. Visibility was good, both ships were steaming at 19 knots and six rounds were discharged from each gun, the *Hood* firing 48 and the *Renown* 36 rounds in all 15 in. Salvoes.

At a signal from the flagship the *Renown* opened with two four-gun salvoes, the *Hood* joining in at the same moment. The huge 15 in. shells were seen to be falling just short and others just over, and the range having thus been found, both ships opened rapid fire with full salvoes of eight and six guns respectively.

The target soon presented a lamentable sight. Eleven salvoes were fired altogether, most of which "straddled." One shell carried away the mast on the target.

"No ship could have endured such a fire," adds the report. The *Renown's* shooting was particularly good in spite of her having missed a good deal of gunnery training through being absent on the Australian cruise with the Duke of York. Signals and communications were maintained with perfect ease during the firing, and everything worked without a hitch.

Boys' Splendid Work.

Each broadside salvo produced a tremendous concussion, the ship rolling 30 degrees, the masts and rigging being thrown to one side. Considerable damage was done to two cabins in the *Hood* by the shock of her guns.

Next followed shooting by the four *Iron Duke* battleships, each of which has a large contingent of boys on board. The ships were steaming at 14 knots, the range varying from 9,200 to 9,800 yards. Each ship fired 48 rounds from its 6 in. guns.

The shooting controlled by junior officers was very accurate, though the rate of fire was rather less rapid than usual, the loading being performed by boys who had never before handled heavy ammunition. (Each 6 in. shell weighs 100 lb.) The youngsters, however, are said to have worked beautifully.

To judge by this German report, the gunnery of the British Fleet is now in a state of high efficiency.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, which sailed from Hong Kong on February 18th, arrived at Vancouver on Sunday.

The R.M.S. *St. Albans* will leave for Moji, Kobe and Yokohama tomorrow (Wednesday), at daylight.

The *Therese* (Hugo Stinnes Linie) left Manila yesterday at mid-day, and is due here to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon.

The m.v. *Havelland* (Hamburg-Amerika Linie) left Manila on Sunday at 5 p.m., and is due here to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

The N.D.L. s.s. *Mosel* left Shanghai on Sunday, and is expected to arrive here to-morrow (Wednesday). She will sail for Europe via Saigon, Singapore and ports the same day.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following were the warships and auxiliaries in port yesterday: North Wall Basin, *Onslaught*, *Ironclad*, *Peterhead*, South Wall Basin, *Gannet*, *Peterhead*, Tern, East Wall Basin, *L. 1. 27*, *Hollyhock*, *Tarantula*, North Arm, *Ambrose*, *Cornflower*, West Wall Dock, *Sir*, *Forster*, *Im Dock*, *St. Brock*, *Starline*, *L. 1. 3*, *Kowloon Dock*, *Carlisle*, *L. 1. 3*, *Argus*, *No. 2*, *Booy*, *Havelland*, *No. 1*, *Booy*, *Yin*, *Argus*, *No. 1*, *Booy*, *Titanic*, *No. 13*, *Booy*, *Brace*, *No. 18*, *Booy*, *Ruthenia*, *No. 19*, *Booy*, *Seraph*, *No. 20*, *Booy*, *Sturmcloud*, *No. 22*, *Booy*, *Thracian*, *No. 23*, *Booy*, *Sterling*, *Somme*, *No. 24*, *Booy*, *Franklin*, *Cicada*, *No. 27*, *Booy*, *Mitigation*, *Kowloon*, *Anchorage*, *Fort*, *Delft*, *France*, *No. 3. 51*, *Booy*, *Blissell*.

Foreign Men of War:—U.S.S. *Athetie*, *Pampanga*, *Portuguese*, *Pero*, *De Alencar*, *Malin*, *Sel*, *tiano*, *Unoto*, *Japanese*, *Oki*.



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Rev. H. W. G. Abbott, curate of All Saints', Hereford, has been appointed Chaplain R.N., and to the *Titanic*.

H.M.S. *Cumberland*, the first of the new County class cruisers, left Sheerness on January 26th for the China Station, calling at Spithead.

Mr. E. E. Oakley, C.B.E., M.Inst.C.E., Deputy Director of Works and Buildings, Air Ministry, retired on February 1st after 37 years in the Civil Service, having entered the War Department of the Admiralty in 1893.

During his service with that Department he was engaged on the construction of docks at Chatham, Malta, and Hong Kong; airship sheds at Kingsnorth and Cardington, and air stations at Cranwell, Lee-on-Solent, and Calshot. He was transferred to the Air Ministry in 1918. He is succeeded by Mr. R. F. M. Pearson, M.Inst.C.E.

On January 31st Engineer-Commander Leonard Thacker, late of the cruiser *Despatch* on the China Station, took over charge of the machinery of H.M.S. *Calcutta*.

Engineer-Commander A. K. Diney, from the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, has been selected for the post of Squadron Engineer Officer on board the *Prophet*, in succession to Engineer-Commander Lawrence Turner.

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on January 30:—Eng. Commr. H. S. Warren, to *Tamar* (January 30th); Commr. (E.), E. H. Vincent, to *Brice* (February 6th); O. W. Phillips, to *Titanic* (February 17th); and B. J. Little, D.S.C., to *Dee* (on relief).

"SUI AN" DAMAGES HER WHARF.

The heaving wind which sprung up so suddenly yesterday afternoon was responsible for at least one accident. The *Macao Steamboat* *Sui An*, which was moored alongside the *Macao Wharf* began, as a result of the choppy sea, to roll heavily, so much so that her starboard barrier damaged part of the wharf, while her port barrier fouled a junk laden with timber which was moored beside her. The junk was considerably damaged.

RIVER SHIPPING DELAYS.

"ON LEE" RUNS GROUND.

The adverse weather conditions during the week-end were responsible for quite a number of delays and mishaps to river steamers. The *Kong Ning* which arrived here on Sunday night was more than 24 hours late while the *On Lee* which left Hong Kong on Friday night was delayed for nearly 24 hours. The master reports that the ship went ashore close to Stanch Island last Saturday morning and *H.M.S. People* made two attempts to tow her off but without success. However, she remained standing by and communicated with Kowloon. At about noon the same day the vessel refloated and was able to transfer her passengers and cargo to junks, thanks to arrangements which had been made by the H.M.S. *Zeus* and H.M.S. *Robin* stationed at Kowloon. The *On Lee* sailed yesterday for Kowloon.

Captain A. Fernandez wishes to take the opportunity to thank the Commanding Officers and crew of the H.M. *Ships* *Zeus* and *Robin* for the kind help extended.

The *On Lee* will resume her run to Kowloon this morning.

GUN PRACTICE.

In a notification to Mariners at the Harbour Office yesterday it is reported that gun practice will take place *On Lee* this morning on the 28th March, 1928, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Four rounds full charge will be fired from 9.2 inch guns.

Thursday, the 29th March, has been fixed as an alternate day should conditions prevent the firing on the 28th.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENTAL PORTS VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "POLYPHEMUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 3rd March.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th March, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd March, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 3rd March, 1928. [3968]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer "SARPEIDON" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 5th March, 1928.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th March, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd March, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. 5th March, 1928. [3973]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hong Kong, 5th Mar. 1928. [3972]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th March, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hong Kong, 5th Mar. 1928. [3972]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, March 5th.

Barometer... 29.78... 29.81... 29.84...
Thermometer... 67... 68... 69...
Humidity... 86... 86... 87...
Wind...
Direction... East...
Force... 0... 0... 0...
Rain... 0.00... 0.00... 0.01...
Highest open-air Temperature... 4th: 68...
Lowest open-air Temperature... 5th: 62...
2-Blue sky; 3-Cloudy; 4-Drizzle; 5-Fog; 6-Lightning; 7-Mist; 8-Overcast; 9-Passing showers; 10-Heavy Rain; 11-Thunder.

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LONDON ... £80. 0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on/for about 29th Mar.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/for about 26th Apr.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/for about 6th Mar.
M.V. "BOMOLO" ... Sails on/for about 3rd Apr.
S.S. "VENEZIA" ... Sails on/for about 1st May

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "ODER" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and FORT, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of March, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 7th of March, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, Hong Kong, 2nd Mar. 1928. [3969]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamer "EMIL KIRDOFF" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained at the Godowns.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th March, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 7th March, 1928, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before 22nd March, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

TRERNEN & CO., Agents, Hong Kong, 1st Mar. 1928. [3948]

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 6th to 12th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Time. Time.

Time. Time.

Time. Time.

Time. Time.

Time. Time.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	On 7th Mar.	4 p.m.
SWATOW	On 8th Mar.	7 a.m.
WATWAI, CHIAOFOO	On 8th Mar.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	On 9th Mar.	4 p.m.
SWATOW	On 10th Mar.	7 a.m.
WATWAI, CHIAOFOO	On 11th Mar.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	On 11th Mar.	Noon
SWATOW	On 12th Mar.	Noon
WATWAI, CHIAOFOO	On 13th Mar.	6 p.m.
SHANGHAI	On 14th Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW	On 15th Mar.	Noon
WATWAI, CHIAOFOO	On 16th Mar.	7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	On 17th Mar.	Noon
SWATOW	On 18th Mar.	Noon
WATWAI, CHIAOFOO	On 19th Mar.	Noon

HALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, have now been reduced to \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days Here from Hong Kong	Days Here from Sydney
TAIPING	9th March	16th March
CHANGTIE	10th April	17th April
TAIPING	11th May	18th May
CHANGTIE	12th June	19th June

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SAILLINGS FROM HONGKONG.	Days Here from Hong Kong	Days Here from Sydney
LYCAON	9th March	16th March
CITY OF DUBHAM	10th April	17th April
BRESES	11th May	18th May
CITY OF DUNKIRK	12th June	19th June
CITY OF CARLISLE	13th July	20th July

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AND
NEW YORK

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE"	18th March
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE"	19th April

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PAUL LEOAT	18th Mar.
ANDRE LEBON	27th Mar.
CHENONCEAUX	10th Apr.
ATHOS II	24th Apr.

From Dunkirk, Antwerp, London	For Marseilles
D. P. BENNETT (Cargo)	24th Mar.
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo)	31st Apr.
For Shanghai, Japan and North China	For Rotterdam, Hamburg, Dunkirk
D. P. BENNETT (Cargo)	24th Mar.
CAPT. FAURE (Cargo)	31st Apr.

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10, C. 101 and 740, 1 Quai de Commerce.

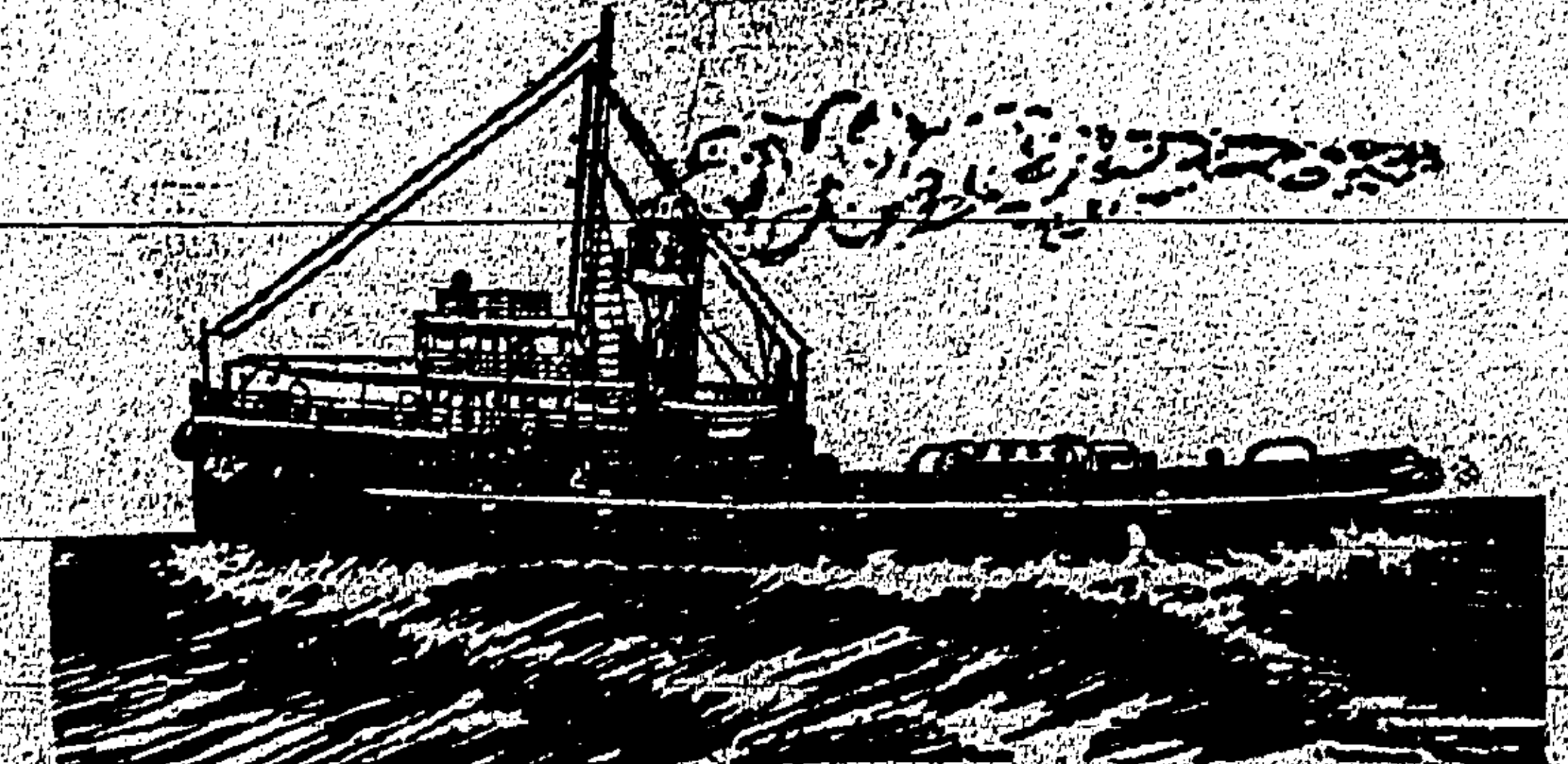
Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.	PASSENGERS.	CLEARANCES.
March 4th. Celebes Maru, Japanese str., 4,230 tons, Capt. S. Takaya, from Moji, which port she left on February 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—O.S.K. Chinkiang, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. A. F. Summerfield, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S. Cuprum, American str., 3,770 tons, Capt. Alex. Stinson, from Amoy, with lumber and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A27—Dollar S.S. Line. Daiyoku Maru, Japanese str., 2,237 tons, Capt. S. Kitamura, from Ryajun, which port she left on February 28th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B50—M.B.K. Glenamoy, British motor ship, 4,650 tons, Capt. Chas. E. Homan, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 28th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Keweenaw, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellis, from Bangkok and Hoibow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13—B. & S. New Mathilde, British str., 843 tons, Capt. E. C. Bayley, from Hainan and Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—Yit Tai S.S. Co. President Jefferson, American str., 8,443 tons, Capt. A. O. Lustie, from Seattle and Shanghai. The latter port she left on March 2nd, with flour and general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—American Mail Line. Siberia Maru, Japanese str., 6,117 tons, Capt. Shunji Ito, from Los Angeles and Nagasaki. The latter port she left on March 1st, with salt fish and fur, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K. Sumida Maru, Japanese str., 1,133 tons, Capt. T. Sasahara, from Bangkok, which port she left on February 22nd, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. C38—Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. Sura Maru, Japanese str., 6,637 tons, Capt. M. Gotoh, from London via Singapore. The latter port she left on February 29th, with 421 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K. Tjikarang, Dutch str., 4,064 tons, Capt. P. Hopman, from Amoy, with empty drums and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A25—T.C.L. Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. A. H. Buthurst, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15—B. & S. March 5th. Bengalee, British str., 3,425 tons, Capt. A. M. Corquodale, from London via Straits. She left Singapore on February 28th, with 600 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Gibb, Livingston & Co. Empress of Russia, British str., 10,810 tons, Capt. A. J. Hosken, R.N.R., from Manila, which port she left on March 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—C.P.R. Hanyang, British str., 1,356 tons, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co. Huyetian Maru, Japanese str., 3,207 tons, Capt. T. Yamashita, from Moji, which port she left on February 29th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B55—Y.K.K.	Per a.s. President McKinley, on March 5th.—For Hong Kong: Mr. Walter A. Hogan, Mrs. Gladys Hogan, Capt. Francis M. Sharp, Mr. George N. Spiva, For Shanghai: Mr. E. S. Gaddis, Mr. R. Grim, Mr. Kaugo Macdu, Mr. Heiji Sawada, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Strauss, Mr. E. M. Weller, Mrs. Marietta Welles, For Kobe: Mr. Yoshigo Furukawa, Mr. Naosaburo Nakamura, Mrs. Seki Nakamura, For Seattle: Mr. B. H. Binisell, Mr. Jacinto C. Barja, Mr. Pedro Camus, Mr. Teodoro Evangelista, Lieut. John L. Goff, (Continued on next column).	March 5th. Achilles, for Manila. Australian, for Shanghai. Bengalee, for Nagasaki. Celebes Maru, for Singapore. Chenau, for Canton. Chinkiang, for Canton. Daiyoku Maru, for Whompos. Helios, for Swatow. Hop Sang, for Swatow. Hsin Wah, for Canton. Keweenaw, for Swatow. Kwan Choo, for Swatow. Lushan Maru, for Swatow. Mand, for Hongay. Sochow, for Amoy. President Jefferson, for Manila. Raymond Poincare, for Pakhoi. Seistan, for Swatow. Siberia, for Whampoa. Shin Hing, for Macao. Siberia Maru, for Keelung. Sunkong, for Kwong Chow Wan. Sura Maru, for Shanghai. Wong Shik Aug, for Saigon. Yingchow, for Swatow. Yu Sang, for Hainan.

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TO	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"WAISHING" "HANGSANG" "YATSHING" "FOOSHING"	Wed. 7th Mar. at 7 a.m. Sun. 11th Mar. at 7 a.m. Wed. 14th Mar. at 7 a.m. Sun. 18th Mar. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Wed. 14th Mar. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"HANGSANG"	Tues. 6th Mar. at 4 p.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Mon. 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Satur. 10th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEKONGSHING"	Thurs. 15th Mar. at Noon

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Motor Vessel "GLENDUCE" (via Oran)	11th April
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" (via Oran)	2nd May

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.
Steamship "CARMARTHENSIRE" 5th March
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" 26th March
Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" 6th April

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Freight S.S. "Mosel" ... departure 7th March
Pass. S.S. "COBLENTZ" ... departure 11th March
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Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT OUTWARD SAILINGS:
Pass. M.V. "FULDA" ... due here 10th March
Freight S.S. "Ansgar" ... due here 23rd March
Pass. S.S. "TRIEM" ... due here 9th April

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN
(Occupying 5 to 9 Days)

HAIHONG	Tuesday, the 6th March	at 3 p.m.
HAINING	Friday, the 8th March	at 4 p.m.
HAICHING	Tuesday, the 13th March	at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier) Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fuchow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
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